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19/ London

LONDON VACCINE INST^{N.}

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11/52

The Vaccine Pock & Subsequent Eschar.





London Vaccine Institution,

FOR

INOCULATING AND SUPPLYING MATTER,

FREE OF EXPENSE.

PATRONIZED

By the Right. Hon. the LORD MAYOR,

THE

ALDERMEN,

AND

COMMON COUNCIL,

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1806,

AND

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

It would shed consolation into the bosom of every family.

Address of the Lond. Vac. Inst.

London:

Printed by Darton, Harvey, and Co. Gracechurch-Street.

1813.

In vaccination, a redness at the place of puncture or insition, takes place in a day or two; a little pimple then arises, which may be felt with the finger or be distinctly seen; this gradually increases till the tenth day, when it appears about the size of a pea, considerably depressed on its summit, elevated at its circumference, with an areola, or circumscribed inflammation, about the size of half-a-crown, surrounding the pock. If at this time the circulation be quickened by heat or exercise, or if by grasping the arm the skin at the inflamed part be put upon the stretch, there is an appearance of throbbing in the areola or inflamed part, arising from the pulsations of the neighbouring arteries. After this, the centre dries and hardens, taking on the appearance of a dark-brown crust or scab, which insensibly is extended throughout its substance; and in about three weeks from the time of the inoculation, the crust or scab falls off, in shape and colour resembling a tamarind stone, leaving an eschar or cicatrix (cicatricelle) often indelible or permanent through future life.

If, from any kind of accident, the pock be broken, or if the matter have been taken from it in such quantity as to destroy its ordinary appearance, the inflammation and induration always accompanying or constituting the areola, yields the certain proof of the subject being perfectly protected. At this period a symptomatic fever, however transient, is always felt by the patient.

“The efflorescence at the inoculated part, which seldom supervenes before the eighth or later than the eleventh day, is to be regarded as an indication that the whole system is affected.”—WOODVILLE, *London*.

“*Le seul symptôme essentiellement nécessaire est la tumeur produite par le virus à la place de l'inoculation.*”—AUBERT, à *Paris*.

“The appearance of the areola is a decided proof that the antivariolous change has been produced in the system; and, independent of this circumstance, I know no means by which the practitioner can be assured that the true disease has taken place.”—De CARRO, *Vienna*.

“In some of the darker-complexioned Asiaticks, the areola is not so obvious to the eye, as in European patients, on account of the different opacity of the rete mucosum of the skin; but the hand applied to the circumference of the vesicle, readily discovers the firm hardness in them as well as in Europeans.”—ANDERSON, *Madras*.



THE LONDON Vaccine Institution,

Under the Patronage of the

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

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*His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury,
His Grace the Duke of St. Albans,
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire,
His Grace the Duke of Leeds,
His Grace the Duke of Gordon,
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N. B. The Names marked with an Asterisk are of the Medical Profession, and form the Committee of Medical Assistants.

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Messrs.	Messrs.
Brown, Cobb, & Co. Lombard-st.	Hammersley and Co. Pall Mall,
Coutts, and Co. Strand,	Praed and Co. Fleet-street.

By whom Subscriptions are received.

TIMOTHY BROWN, *Esq.* Treasurer.
 Mr. HUGH BEAMS, Secretary, Doctors' Commons.
 Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTONE, Agent and Collector, 9, Weston-Street, Pentonville.

London Vaccine Institution.

DOCTOR WALKER, Bond Court, Wallbrook, Director.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, *Esq.* College of Physicians,
Assistant Director.

Mr. PURSER and Mr. WALKER, Resident Inoculators.

Inoculations, daily, free of Expense.

At No. 4, Salisbury-Court, Fleet-Street, at 11 o'Clock.

At No. 6, Bond-Court, Wallbrook, at 2 o'Clock.

Inoculations on Mondays.

At the Vestry, at St. John's Church, Horselydown, at 2 o'Clock.

At Lancaster's Royal Free School, Borough-Road, between the
Obelisk and King's Bench, at 3 o'Clock.

Other Appointed Inoculators in London and its Vicinity.

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* * Attendance at nine o'Clock in the morning, daily.

A great Destroyer of the Human Race has contrived to eke out his last *Exposé miserable*, by exhibition of the happy effects of Vaccination throughout France. There, say their medical writers, (Fournier sur Pinoculation,) "the happy, the inappreciable discovery of the vaccine, has excited a sacred enthusiasm in every sensible heart."

The Managers earnestly solicit the humane to recommend to their careless neighbours, to take their children to any of the foregoing stations of the Institution, where they will receive Vaccination free of Expense. Thus may any benevolent individual have an opportunity of contributing, even by his advice, towards the extermination of a disease, which, it is to be lamented, yet continues in this country to torment, to disfigure, and to destroy.

During the last year, 1287 patients have fallen victims to the Small Pox within the Bills of Mortality, which do not include the extensive parishes of Marie la Bonne and St. Pancras. And the Bills of Mortality can never record the irreparable injuries which many of the survivors have had entailed on them by the severity of the disease.

LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION,

FOR

Inoculating, and supplying Vaccine Matter,

FREE OF EXPENSE.

REGULATIONS.

THIS Institution shall consist of PRESIDENTS, VICE-PRESIDENTS, MANAGERS, GOVERNORS, TRUSTEES, TREASURER, and SECRETARY.

They will employ a Resident Inoculator, or Inoculators, a Collector, and such other officers and servants as may be necessary.

There shall be a Director to the London Vaccine Institution, who shall be allowed, with the approbation of the Board of Managers, to recommend to the stations of resident inoculators, medical gentlemen, who are competent to attend to the inoculation of the patients, who will be willing to receive his instructions in vaccination, and to follow his directions in selecting and supplying the matter.

There shall be an Assistant Director, or Assistant Directors, to the London Vaccine Institution.

Governors.

Subscribers of one pound or guinea, or upwards, per annum, or of five pounds or guineas, or upwards, at one payment, are Governors of this Institution.

No person becoming a Governor after the annual meeting, in April, 1807, shall vote on any question till six months after subscribing.

No Governor, who shall be more than one year in arrear, shall have any power or privilege as a Governor, until such arrear be paid.

Managers.

The affairs and concerns of the Institution shall be directed and administered by a Board of Managers, consisting of forty-eight Governors, whose appointment shall be honorary.

Sixteen of this Board, at least, shall be of the Medical Profession, to whom the consideration of all questions of a medical nature shall be referred.

One third of the Board of Managers shall annually vacate their office; but they may all or any of them be re-elected.

In the first and second years their going out shall be determined by lot; afterwards, by rotation, as they stand on the list.

The Presidents and Vice-presidents are, *ex officio*, members of this board.

A President, or a Vice-President, and in their absence, a member of the Board, shall take the chair at the meetings of the Managers; five of whom shall be a quorum, when the business shall commence by reading the minutes of the last meeting.

The Managers shall meet on the first Thursday in March, June, September, and December, at seven in the evening; or oftener, as they may deem necessary.

They shall provide a house in some convenient part of the metropolis, to be called

THE LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

In this house the Inoculators shall reside, and conduct the business of the Institution; where the Managers shall hold their meetings, if they find it convenient.

The Managers shall cause accounts to be kept of all receipts, payments, and transactions of the Institution, and of the business of its officers and servants: which accounts shall be made up, at the end of the year, and audited before the first of March.

Secretary.

The Secretary shall be elected annually, and his office shall be honorary.

He is, *ex officio*, a member of every meeting and committee in which he acts.

He shall enter the Minutes in a rough Minute-book, (which shall be signed by the Chairman) and cause them to be copied into the Fair-book, against the next meeting.

He shall regularly give notice of all the meetings of the Institution and its committees; such notices to be sent by post, at the expense of the person addressed.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall be elected annually, and his office shall be honorary.

An account of all monies belonging to the Institution, and all receipts and payments, shall be entered in a book, under the direction of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall pay all such bills and drafts on the Society, as shall be approved of by a Board of Managers, and signed by the Secretary, and at least three of the Managers then present.

He shall make up his accounts to the 31st of December in every year, and lay them before the Managers, in order to their being prepared for the annual inspection of the Auditors.

Collector.

The Collector shall be elected and appointed by the Managers.

The Collector shall receive all subscriptions and donations belonging to the Institution; which shall be entered in a book kept solely for that purpose, and laid before the Managers at all their meetings.

All monies received by the Collector shall be paid into

the hands of the Treasurer, before the first Thursday in March, June, September, and December.

A book, containing the names of all Governors, arranged alphabetically, with ten columns, to contain ten years' subscriptions, shall be kept by the Collector, which book shall be laid before the Managers at all their meetings.

Resident Inoculators.

The Governors, assembled in a general meeting, shall elect the Resident Inoculators, who shall be of the medical profession, and previously approved of and recommended by the Managers.

They shall inoculate all persons, free of expense, who shall apply to them for that purpose at the house of the Institution, during such hours as the Managers shall appoint, every day, Sundays excepted.

They shall supply the matter of inoculation, free of expense, to all the Medical Practitioners and Governors, who shall apply for it during such hours.

They shall keep a faithful register of those whom they inoculate, in a book kept for that purpose, specifying the name, residence, and age of the patient, with remarks on the event of the inoculation; and a regular account of the charges of matter supplied, and the names and residence of applicants.

They shall take the charge of the books and writings of the Society, which shall be open to the inspection of the Governors, during the public hours.

Election of Honorary Officers.

Once a year, the managers shall provide for the use of each of the Governors, a list of those members of the Society who vacate their offices.

Each Governor may strike out any names he pleases, and write any others whom he may wish to be elected.

He shall then fold up the list, and deliver it to the Pre-

sident or Chairman, who shall, immediately, put it into the balloting vessel.

The name of each Governor who delivers in his list, shall be noted by the Secretary, or other person appointed in his place.

Two Scrutineers shall be appointed, by the majority present ; and when the ballot is closed, they shall cast up the number of votes for each person, and report the same in writing to the President or Chairman, who shall declare those who have the majority of votes to be the persons elected.

General Meetings.

There shall be an annual general meeting of Governors, on the first Thursday in April ; at which, and at all special general meetings, seven shall form a quorum, the time of meeting to be fixed by the Managers.

A President, a Vice-president, a member of the Board of Managers, or, in their absence, any other Governor of the Institution, shall take the chair.

The minutes of the transactions at every general meeting shall be entered in a rough Minute-book, and signed by the Chairman, which shall be the Secretary's authority for transcribing them into a Fair-book. This mode of proceeding shall also be observed by the Board of Managers, and all the committees and sub-committees of the Institution.

The business at the annual meeting shall be commenced by reading the minutes of the last annual meeting, and those of all the extraordinary, or special general meetings, which have occurred, the fair copy of which shall be signed by the Chairman.

The minutes of the Board of Managers, since the last annual meeting, shall then be read for their approbation and confirmation.

The Managers shall lay before the meeting, a statement

of the audited accounts of the last year, specifying the receipts and expenditures, the balance in hand, or deficiency; and a report of the state of the Institution, describing its progress, the numbers inoculated, the charges of matters supplied, and the number of applicants, during the last year.

All business brought before a general meeting for the decision of the Governors, except such as relates to the formation or abrogation of the laws of the Institution, shall be determined by a majority present, either by ballot, shew of hands, or a division, which decision shall be final.

No new law, nor abrogation or alteration of any existing law, shall be valid, unless confirmed at a subsequent general meeting.

Special Meetings.

Fifteen Governors may call a special general meeting, by giving notice to the Secretary, in writing, signed with their names, and describing fully, the business they intend to bring forward; in which case, the Secretary shall give six days' notice by letter to the Governors.

Five Managers may call a special general meeting of their Board, by giving notice, in writing, to their Secretary, signed with their names, and stating the object of the meeting; in which case, the Secretary shall cause notice to be sent to all the Managers, three days prior to the meeting.

Honorary and Corresponding Members, and appointed Inoculators.

Persons not of the medical profession, residing in the British empire, or in foreign nations, who shall distinguish themselves in the cause of Vaccination, may be elected honorary and corresponding members of the Institution, and have diplomas presented to them.

Medical men in the Metropolis, and other parts of the united kingdom, or residing in foreign parts, who evince

their zeal in the cause of Vaccination, may be elected honorary and corresponding members, and be appointed Inoculators to the Institution.

To each person so elected and appointed, (who shall have distinguished himself in the cause of Vaccination) a diploma shall be presented, signed by order of the Board of Managers. Each person so elected, shall be requested to make an annual return of the numbers inoculated by him, to the 31st of December in each year, and any observations on the practice. Such returns to be addressed to the Director of the London Vaccine Institution.

Inoculators in the country shall be authorised and requested to put up a board, with the following or a similar inscription, viz. 'Protection from the Small-Pox, under the sanction of the London Vaccine Institution. Inoculation gratis, by Mr. at o'clock.'

LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

Bond Court, Wallbrook, February 26th, 1807.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Managers,

WILLIAM PRESTON, Esq. in the Chair:

The Requisition, calling the Meeting to take into consideration the fitness of referring to their Medical Assistants, the consideration of the subject of Vaccination, in order to the forming of a Report, the result of their united experience and inquiries thereupon, &c. being read:

RESOLVED,

That Dr. Walker and the Medical Gentlemen of the Board of Managers, be requested to draw up a Report on the present state of Vaccination, and present the same, with their opinions thereon, to the Royal College of Physicians, in the name of this Society; and that they be requested to sanction the said Report with their Signatures.

Bond Court, Wallbrook, February 27th, 1807.

At a Meeting of the Medical Assistants and Appointed Inoculators of the London Vaccine Institution, convened by the Board of Managers last night,

JOHN WILSON, Esq. in the Chair:

RESOLVED,

That this Meeting not having had time to consider and discuss the subject presented to them from the Board of Managers, agreeably to its importance, they do think it proper to adjourn the determination upon it till a future Meeting.

Adjourned till Wednesday the 4th of March.

Report of the London Vaccine Institution, on the subject of Vaccination, to the Royal College of Physicians.

Bond Court, Wallbrook, March 4th, 1807.

At a Board of Medical Assistants and Appointed Inoculators of the London Vaccine Institution, convened for the purpose of preparing a Report, in Reply to the general inquiries of the Royal College of Physicians, appointed by His Majesty to investigate the subject of Vaccination,

THOMAS HARDY, Esq. in the Chair:

It was concluded on, after a deliberate consideration of the facts respecting Vaccination, which had fallen under their notice in their own experience, in what they have had the opportunity of observing in that of others, and in the course of the Inoculations of the Institution,

1st. That the Vaccine Inoculation, when properly conducted, is a practice peculiarly safe in itself, producing a disease which is generally mild in its symptoms, of transient duration, and as perfectly efficacious in protecting from the Small-Pox, as is the Variolous Disease itself in preventing its own future occurrence.

2d. That it is also a practice so simple and evident in its effects, that mistakes can hardly occur in it, except through extreme ignorance or neglect, and that, even on this account, it is much to be preferred to the Small-Pox, which is sometimes strongly resembled by other cutaneous diseases.

RESOLVED,

That the Secretary do forthwith forward the above statements to the Royal College of Physicians, as the Report of the Board of Medical Assistants, and Appointed Inoculators of the London Vaccine Institution; and, that the same be signed by the Chairman, Resident Inoculator, and Secretary.

THOMAS HARDY, Chairman.

JOHN WALKER, Resident Inoculator.

WILLIAM DANIEL CORDELL, Secretary.

*To the Committee of the Royal College of Physicians,
appointed to inquire into the subject of Vaccination.*

REPORT of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of LONDON, on VACCINATION.

THE Royal College of Physicians of London, having received his Majesty's commands, in compliance with an Address from the House of Commons, "to inquire into the state of Vaccine Inoculation in the United Kingdom, to report their opinion and observations upon that practice, upon the evidence which has been adduced in its support, and upon the causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption;" have applied themselves diligently to the business referred to them.

Deeply impressed with the importance of an inquiry which equally involves the lives of individuals and the public prosperity, they have made every exertion to investigate the subject fully and impartially. In aid of the knowledge and experience of the members of their own body, they have applied separately to each of the Licentiates of the College; they have corresponded with the Colleges of Physicians of Dublin and Edinburgh; with the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; they have called upon the Societies established for Vaccination, for an account of their practice, to what extent it has been carried on, and what has been the result of their experience; and they have, by public notice, invited individuals to contribute whatever information they had severally collected. They have, in consequence, been furnished with a mass of evidence, communicated with the greatest readiness and candour, which enables them to speak with confidence upon all the principal points referred to them.

I. During eight years which have elapsed since Dr. Jenner made his discovery public, the progress of Vaccination has been rapid, not only in all parts of the United Kingdom, but in every quarter of the civilized world. In the British islands some hundred thousands have been vaccinated, in our possessions in the East Indies upwards of 800,000, and among the nations of Europe the practice has become general. Professional men have submitted it to the fairest trials, and the public have, for the most part, received it without prejudice. A few indeed have stood forth the adversaries of Vaccination, on the same grounds as their predecessors who opposed the inoculation for the small pox, falsely led by hypothetical reasoning in the investigation of a subject, which must be supported or rejected, upon facts and observation only. With these few exceptions, the testimony in favour of vaccination has been most strong and satisfactory, and the practice of it, though it has received a check in some quarters, appears still to be upon the increase in most parts of the United Kingdom.

II. The College of Physicians, in giving their Observations and Opinions on the practice of vaccination, think it right to premise, that they advance nothing but what is supported by the multiplied and unequivocal evidence which has been brought before them, and they have not considered any facts as proved, but what have been stated from actual observation.

Vaccination appears to be in general perfectly safe; the instances to the contrary being extremely rare. The disease excited by it is slight, and seldom prevents those under it from following their ordinary occupations. It has been communicated with safety to pregnant women, to children during dentition, and in their earliest infancy; in all which respects it possesses material advantages over inoculation for the small-pox: which, though productive of a disease generally mild, yet sometimes occasions alarming symptoms, and is in a few cases fatal.

The security derived from vaccination against the small-pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of

alleged failures have been surprisingly small, so much so, as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of vaccination; for it appears that there is not nearly so many failures in a given number of vaccinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the small-pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of vaccination over the inoculation of the small-pox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case, where the small-pox has succeeded vaccination, whether by inoculation or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence, nor in the duration of its symptoms, but has, with very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the small-pox had been deprived, by the previous vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

The testimonies before the College of Physicians are very decided in declaring, that vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the small-pox, either natural or inoculated.

The College feel themselves called upon to state this strongly, because it has been objected to vaccination, that it produces new, unheard-of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions, no proofs have been produced, and, after diligent inquiry, the College believe them to have been either the inventions of designing, or the mistakes of ignorant men. In these respects then, in its mildness, its safety, and its consequences, the individual may look for the peculiar advantages of vaccination. The benefits which flow from it to society are infinitely more considerable; it spreads no infection, and can be communicated only by inoculation. It is from a consideration of the pernicious effects of the small-pox, that the real value of vaccination is to be estimated. The natural small-pox has been supposed to destroy a sixth part of all whom it attacks; and that even by inoculation, where that has been general in parishes and towns, about one in 300 has usually died. It is not sufficiently known, or not adverted to, that nearly one-tenth, some years more than one-tenth, of the whole mortality in London, is occasioned by the small-pox; and however beneficial the inoculation of the small-pox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the natural disease. It cannot be doubted that this mischief has been extended, by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons, even since the introduction of vaccination, are still every year inoculated with the small-pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week at the places of inoculation, through every stage of their illness.

From this, then, the public are to expect the great and uncontroverted superiority of vaccination, that it communicates no casual infection, and, while it is a protection to the individual, it is not prejudicial to the public.

III. The College of Physicians, in reporting their observations and opinions on the evidence adduced in support of vaccination, feel themselves authorised to state, that a body of evidence so large, so temperate, and so consistent, was perhaps never before collected upon any medical question. A discovery so novel, and to which there was nothing analagous known in nature, though resting on the experimental observations of the inventor, was at first received with diffidence: it was not, however, difficult for others to repeat his experiments, by which the truth of his observations was confirmed, and the doubts of the cautious were gradually dispelled by extensive experience. At the commencement of the practice, almost all that were vaccinated were afterwards submitted to the inoculation of the small-pox; many underwent this operation a second, and even a third time, and the uniform success of these trials, quickly bred confidence in the new discovery. But the evidence of the security derived from vaccination against the small-pox, does not rest alone upon those who after-

wards underwent variolous inoculation, although amounting to many thousands; for it appears from numerous observations communicated to the College, that those who have been vaccinated are equally secure against the contagion of epidemic small-pox. Towns indeed, and districts of the country, in which vaccination had been general, have afterwards had the small-pox prevalent on all sides of them without suffering from the contagion. There are also in the evidence a few examples of epidemic small-pox having been subdued by a general vaccination. It will not, therefore, appear extraordinary, that many who have communicated their observations should state, that though at first they thought unfavourably of the practice, experience had now removed all their doubts.

It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable, although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The College, therefore, deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to inquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information, and hypothetical reasoning, and, upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them either to be misapprehended or misrepresented; or, that they fell under the description of cases of imperfect small-pox, before noticed, and which the College have endeavoured fairly to appreciate.

The practice of vaccination is but of eight years standing, and its promoters, as well as opponents, must keep in mind, that a period so short is too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable. The truth of this will readily be admitted by those acquainted with the history of inoculation for the small-pox. Vaccination is now, however, well understood, and its character accurately described. Some deviations from the usual course have occasionally occurred, which the author of the practice has called spurious cow-pox, by which the public have been misled, as if there were a true and a false cow-pox; but it appears, that nothing more was meant, than to express irregularity or difference from that common form and progress of the vaccine pustule from which its efficacy is inferred. Those who perform vaccination ought therefore to be well instructed, and should have watched with the greatest care the regular progress of the pustule, and learnt the most proper time for taking the matter. There is little doubt that some of the failures are to be imputed to the inexperience of the early vaccinators, and it is not unreasonable to expect that farther observation will yet suggest many improvements that will reduce the number of anomalous cases, and furnish the means of determining, with greater precision, when the vaccine disease has been effectually received.

Though the College of Physicians have confined themselves in estimating the evidence to such facts as have occurred in their own country, because the accuracy of them could best be ascertained, they cannot be insensible to the confirmation these receive from the reports of the successful introduction of vaccination, not only into every part of Europe, but throughout the vast Continents of Asia and America.

IV. Several causes have had a partial operation in retarding the general adoption of vaccination; some writers have greatly undervalued the security it affords, while others have considered it to be of a temporary nature only; but if any reliance is to be placed on the statements which have been laid before the College, its power of protecting the human body from the small-pox, though not perfect indeed, is abundantly sufficient to recommend it to the prudent and dispassionate, especially as the small-pox, in the few instances where it has subsequently occurred, has been generally mild and transient. The opinion, that vaccination affords but a temporary security, is supported by no analogy in nature, nor by the facts that have

hitherto occurred. Although the experience of vaccine inoculation be only of a few years, yet the same disease, contracted by the milkers of cows, in some districts, has been long enough known to ascertain that in them, at least the insusceptibility of the small-pox contagion, does not wear out by time. Another cause, is the charge on vaccination of producing various new diseases of frightful and monstrous appearance.

Representations of some of these have been exhibited in prints in a way to alarm the feelings of parents, and to infuse dread and apprehension into the minds of the uninformed. Publications with such representations have been widely circulated, and though they originate either in gross ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation, yet have they lessened the confidence of many, particularly of the lower classes, in vaccination; no permanent effects, however, in retarding the progress of vaccination, need be apprehended from such causes, for, as soon as the public shall view them coolly and without surprise, they will excite contempt, and not fear.

Though the College of Physicians are of opinion, that the progress of vaccination has been retarded in a few places by the above causes, yet they conceive that its general adoption has been prevented by causes far more powerful, and of a nature wholly different. The lower orders of society can hardly be induced to adopt precautions against evils which may be at a distance; nor can it be expected from them, if these precautions are attended with expence. Unless, therefore, from the immediate dread of epidemic small-pox, neither vaccination nor inoculation appear at any time to have been general, and when the cause of terror has passed by, the public have relapsed again into a state of indifference and apathy, and the salutary practice has come to a stand. It is not easy to suggest a remedy for an evil so deeply imprinted in human nature. To inform and instruct the public mind may do much, and it will probably be found, that the progress of vaccination in different parts of the United Kingdom, will be in proportion to that instruction. Were encouragement given to vaccination, by offering it to the poorer classes without expence, there is little doubt but it would in time supersede the inoculation for the small-pox, and thereby various sources of variolous infection would be cut off; but till vaccination becomes general, it will be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of the natural small-pox by the means of those who are inoculated, except it should appear proper to the legislature to adopt, in its wisdom, some measure by which those who still, from terror or prejudice, prefer the small pox to the vaccine disease, may, in thus consulting the gratification of their own feelings, be prevented from doing mischief to their neighbours.

From the whole of the above considerations, the College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no pre-conceived opinion, but by the most unbiased judgment, formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates, is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to vaccination, have been convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive, that the public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope, to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the small-pox.

LUCAS PEPYS, PRESIDENT.

Royal College of Physicians, -
10th April, 1807.

Wm. Hervey, Registrar.

ADDRESS

OF THE

London Vaccine Institution.

THE Report of the Royal College of Physicians to Parliament, by his Majesty's command, on the subject of Vaccination, has greatly tended to remove the mistaken apprehensions of the doubtful, and to establish confidence in the public mind. There is cause of exultation to the world at large in the triumph of Vaccination—it would shed consolation into the bosom of every family—and it is hoped you will approve the zeal and exertions of this Institution, and favourably receive the Plan now respectfully offered to your notice, and to your Patronage.

The Board of Managers congratulate you on the success which the cause of Vaccination has thus obtained in the country in which it originated, and on its rapid propagation abroad, even to the most distant nations of the earth, where it has been embraced with a grateful ardour, due to its benign importance. They wish it was not their duty to lament the sad effects of the prejudices which have been excited against it, particularly in the Metropolis, where the Small Pox is at present remarkably prevalent and fatal. In the last four weeks, 290 persons have been destroyed by it, within the bills of Mortality. It has been stated by the College of Physicians, that 2000 persons annually die by the Small-Pox in the Metropolis, and that of those who survive, 600 are afflicted with either blindness, deformity, or loathsome diseases, excited by the Small-Pox, rendering them miserable for life, which may give some idea of the deplorable consequences of the malady they are inviting your assistance to eradicate.

The LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION is an association of zealous friends of the new practice, who have succeeded

in extending the benefits of Vaccination throughout the empire, and to countries abroad, and have obtained the co-operation of medical gentlemen, on a scale never before attempted.

Already there are 1554 GENTLEMEN OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, residing in various parts of the British Empire, appointed Inoculators to the Institution, who will annually report the numbers they have Vaccinated, with any observations they may make on the practice. The Society will thus possess the singular advantage of being informed of the state of Vaccine Inoculation in general, and the members will be furnished with printed Reports, containing the Inoculations in different parts of the Empire and abroad, with other interesting information.

The Board of Managers cannot but acknowledge how highly they are gratified with the public spirit and liberality evinced by the co-operation of so great a number of medical practitioners; and as it is probable, that other professional gentlemen may incline to become inoculators to the Institution, the Managers will be happy to receive such communications, which are requested to be addressed to Dr. Walker, Bond Court, Wallbrook, who will present them to the Board of Medical Assistants, for their approbation.

It must be evident, that the result of the aggregated efforts of so large a number of inoculators, must far surpass what has ever been effected by any other Institution. The returns of the numbers vaccinated by medical gentlemen in the country, already received by the Society, amount to 52,165 PERSONS. The number vaccinated by Dr. Walker, Inoculator to the Institution, within the last 12 months, is 2005 PERSONS. The Inoculations at the other stations in the Metropolis are very considerable, and will be published in the annual Report.

In the same period, 25,418 charges of Vaccine Ichor have been supplied by the Resident Inoculator, to 4597

applicants, residing in various parts of the Empire and foreign places. The great and unfailing supply of the Vaccine Fluid, daily afforded by the Institution, is of incalculable utility, as without such a resource, Vaccination itself, in many places, must be at a stand.

It is hoped, that the consideration of so great a public benefit being afforded, will strongly induce the friends of humanity to aid this Society by their pecuniary contributions, on which it solely relies for support, and that the Institution will soon have enrolled among its members, benevolent characters in every quarter. The strictest economy is observed, but a considerable expense must unavoidably attend the administration of an establishment on so extensive a scale.

The Board of Managers cannot omit noticing the important acquisition they consider the Institution has obtained, by the appointment of Dr. Walker as Resident Inoculator, whose zeal and well-earned celebrity in the practice of Vaccine Inoculation are so generally known. Not only was he one of its earliest promoters, while diffusing its protecting benefits in Egypt and on the shores of the Mediterranean, but in his native country his practice has been most extensive, having inoculated, with unprecedented success, 12,636 persons, and supplied 72,769 charges of matter to 16,909 applicants. The numerous testimonials he has received from medical gentlemen, in all parts of the empire, of the efficacy of the virus he has supplied, are at once a source of gratification, and a strong proof of his knowledge and experience.

If it has justly been considered by the Legislature, an object worthy of the national munificence, to reward the Physician who first introduced the valuable discovery of Vaccination to the public attention; it is still more important that the *benefits* of the discovery should be carried into *full effect*. The LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION, from the extensive system it has adopted, is calculated to accomplish this great end. The Managers are animated with the

expectation, that the persevering exertions of this Society, aided by the wonted liberality of the public, will greatly contribute, at no distant period, to the annihilation of one of the greatest evils incident to the condition of man—and that the Small-Pox, the desolating calamity of twelve centuries, will be remembered only by name.

With an object of such magnitude and importance, whether considered as affecting domestic comfort, or national interest and policy, is it possible that the Managers can appeal to public beneficence in vain? With a confidence in the benevolence of the British character, they, at present, relinquish the intention of applying to Parliament for its support, conscious, at the same time, that for such support, no institution can have a stronger claim.

By Order of the Board of Managers,

HUGH BEAMS, *Secretary.*

*Bond Court, Wallbrook,
Sept. 21, 1807.*

From the Report of 1813.—While it seemed reasonable to expect, and many rejoiced in the hope, that the practice of Vaccination would have early effected an extinction of the small-pox in our insulated country, it is not difficult to show, that here, more than in any other part of the world, it has need of popular support. Under arbitrary governments abroad, the regulations of both church and state do often direct the domestic affairs of the subject, in a way that the English people would not willingly submit to—that their legislators would not think of subjecting them to. By the authority of both church and state, the children are required to be Vaccinated, and the parents submit without demur. It is only by persuasion and conviction of the judgment, that a British publick is to be prevailed on to adopt the life-preserving practice of Vaccination; and, it is to be lamented that, in this country, the benefit has not been so generally received, as in other parts of the world.

It happens, also, that the most extensive propagation of contagious disease does take place in this country, from its present state of society, whenever the infection is introduced. From the high state of civilization, and the vast extension of manufactures and commerce, there is a perpetual circulation of commodities, a continual interchange of travellers throughout the empire. London is as the heart of the system. A contagious disease in the metropolis, soon finds its way into the provinces; from the country, it reaches town with an equal rapidity.

There are yet prejudices entertained in some parts of the kingdom, against the practice of Vaccination: and, in the metropolis, more, perhaps, than in any other part of the empire, an ignorant or uninformed multitude, misled by misrepresentation, see their offspring fall around them, miserable victims to the small-pox.

The Board of Managers solicitously hope, that from these afflictive considerations, the Governors of the Institution will not cease to support by their subscriptions, by their influence, and by the weight of their example, an Establishment, which is daily instrumental in mitigating human sufferings, and preventing untimely deaths in the capital; and which, by an unfailing supply of the matter of inoculation, does daily diffuse the same benefits to different parts of the empire, to the army and navy, and to foreign countries.

A Subscription of One Pound or Guinea, or upwards, annually, constitutes a Governor of the Institution; and of Five Pounds or Guineas, or upwards, a Governor for Life.

It appears that the inoculations of the Institution, in town, amount to nearly 30,000

Those of the Appointed Inoculators, in the country, to 263,184

The charges of Vaccine Ichor amount to . . . 135,027

Supplied to Applicants or Practitioners 27,278

Doctor Walker, whose very important services in the Institution, the Managers are yet enabled to continue, having prepared a history of the Small-pox and its Inoculation, with an essay on Vaccination, has consented to supply to this, the Society's pamphlet, extensive extracts from his interesting manuscript.

*On the SMALL-POX and its INOCULATION; and
on VACCINATION.*

MAHOMET'S Arabs whilom pour'd
Their numerous Legions o'er the World;
Variform Death the Regions scour'd,
Where'er the Crescent was unfurl'd.

Asia, Africk, Europe, mourn'd
The various means of Death employ'd;
The Sword and Fire whole hosts inurn'd;
The Small-pox every where destroy'd.

Of Fire and Sword, the terrors cease,
When, once, the storm of battle's done;
To direful war, succeeds sweet peace;
The spotted plague is, but begun.

Dark tenets, Mussulmanic, shade
Regions, where science, fair, once, shone;
The Small-pox every place pervade.
Alas! the Nations seem undone.

This plague, which wasted towns and fields,
At length by art is much repress'd;
And, now a Balm the Dairy yields,
Wherewith the Nations all are blest.

Hail! Hail! Britannia! From thy Farm
 The life-preserving Angel goes.
 The waste of War, the clang of Arms,
 Arrest her not. She has no Foes.

In every land, Vaccina's hail'd:
 The Comfort's shed; the Meed's receiv'd.
 No more, by Small-pox, now, assail'd;
 The Nations all, by thee are freed.



Vaccination is of importance, remotely or directly, to all the inhabitants of our planet:—"It would shed consolation into the bosom of every family."

To take a rapid view of some of the scenes of desolation and horror which the small-pox have, from time to time, produced in different parts of the world; to shew how, in different countries, different attempts have been made to elude its destructive violence, previously to the discovery of that incomprehensibly curious pathological affection, derived from the cow, which yields effectual protection from them; are equally in the order of things, as they are in that of time, in an essay on Vaccination. Moreover, popular prejudices are unhappily not yet sufficiently done away to render such exhibitions superfluous or unnecessary. To the compassionate there is yet cause of grievous lamentation that the simple, safe, and efficacious preventive, which to every quarter of the globe has been derived from this country, and which in many parts of the world has completely exterminated the dreadful disease, should yet continue here to be only partially adopted. In the Metropolis alone, within the Bills of Mortality, (which do not include the adjoining populous environs on every side, now united to the town by the intervening new streets and buildings, nor the extensive parishes of Marie la Bonne and Pancras,) 1287 were cut off, as already mentioned, by the pestilential contagion, in the course of the last year.

On the Origin of the Small-Pox, and the extensive Spread of its Desolations.

During a period of more than a thousand years, the successive generations of the inhabitants of our planet have been, occasionally, alarmed and distressed, or filled with dismay, by visitations of the small-pox. Their numbers have been continually diminished by this disease, wherever it has made its way. It has desolated hamlets and crowded cities, populous districts and remote cantons, the cultivated regions of civilized nations, and the extended tracts of savage hordes or wandering tribes. When the dire malady has not taken away the life of the poor sufferer, his anguish during its continuance has often been excessive; and, on passing away, it has sometimes left him in darkness, or so injured his constitution, as to render him, for life, an object of compassion with the humane.

We have not any account, in the writings of the ancient Greeks, or in those of the still far more remote Hebrews, of this pestilential disorder, which has now spread its desolating ravages through every quarter of the world.

While “diseases, like empires, have from time to time their revolutions; old ones dying away, and ceasing to be heard of; and new ones arising in their place, still more formidable and dangerous, as being less understood:” the attempts to account for these changes have produced various conjectures. The dreadful Variola has had its rise, and its extensive and desolating spread; but now seems, happily, verging on its extinction. Beginning, according to the Arabian authors, in their country, before the time of the commencement of their Hegira, in the latter part of the sixth century of the Christian era, and first appearing in Egypt during the caliphate of Omar, in the armies of Amrou the Fanatic, who destroyed the library of Alexandria, its origin has been referred to the camel; and after what has been developed in our country, respecting the casual infection of milkers, from the cow, the idea may seem plausible. I have often seen the Arabs, lying down at night, to take their sleep, by the sides of their camels; but, is there any other animal which has been longer under domestication than this creature, ‘patient of fatigue;’ and, if from such source, might we not expect some account of the dreadful disease among the patriarchs; some regulations respecting it in the Mosaic institutes; some notice of it by the earliest medical writers of the Greeks? The vulgar notion, that Satan inflicted the small-pox on Job, when he smote him with sore boils, from the sole of his foot

to his crown, must be quite an absurdity. We do not find that any of his friends, who came to see him, were infected.

Is it possible that the idea which has been entertained, that the small-pox is no other than degenerated cow-pox, may, at last, be found to be a correct opinion.

Among the herds of Ireland, Holstein, Mecklenburgh, Saxe Meinungen, Jutland, Hanover, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Italy, and North and South America, as well as of England, the cow-pox has been found to exist; and, in examining the buffaloes and cows in the dairies of Grand Cairo, I saw, on one of the latter animals, in the dark-coloured scabs on its udder, the appearance of the disease passing away.

From the earliest pastoral ages, and in various parts of the world, milkers may, in thousands of instances, have received the cow-pox; the indisposition produced by it being soon forgotten, when it was *once* passed. The world at large would, probably, have been ignorant of the existence of such an affection in the human subject, had it not been discovered by the country people that it protected the constitution from the small-pox.

This is the discovery which, in its propagation, wafts consolation throughout the world.

During the last ten years it has fallen to my lot, and it still continues to be my daily business, to supply the matter of inoculation, throughout the empire, and to distant countries. The tens of thousands of charges which I have supplied, have, almost universally, produced the genuiue effect, or have not produced any effect at all. The genuine matter is not liable, under ordinary circumstances, to undergo such deterioration, as to produce a spurious disease; but it happens, sometimes, that on a diseased subject, to whom genuine and active matter is applied, a spurious effect is produced, with an apparently temporary insusceptibility even of the small-pox, and the matter obtained, from such a person, may produce inflammation, and extensive eruptions, as I have seen: but, never, the cow-pox; nor any thing that can be mistaken for it, by an experienced eye. One excellence attending vaccination, is the distinctness of its characteristic or peculiar appearances through all its stages; while different kinds of eruptions have often been mistaken for the small-pox; and the milder forms of these have sometimes been considered as other eruptions. If it be possible that a contagious, as well as eruptive disease, can by such modification of the matter, in the human body, be produced; then, on some milker, in antiquity, the small-pox may have thus been produced, even directly from the cow. Nothing of

the kind has yet occurred in the practice of vaccination. If such even should ever arrive, our remedy is at hand. We turn to the cow, or to the patient on whom the cow-pox appears, and obtain certain protection from the pestilential contagion.

In whatever way the small-pox were first produced, it appears that the first notice we have of them, in history, is given by Arabian writers. In an old Arabic manuscript, preserved in the library at Leyden, it is stated, "In this year, (that of the birth of Mahomet) the small-pox and measles made their appearance in Arabia."

In the account of the siege of Mecca, in the sixth century, as given by El Hameesy, an Arabian author, and related by the celebrated traveller Mr. Bruce, it is said, that Abreha, who commanded the expedition against Mecca, "had now refreshed his army, when there appeared, coming from the sea, a flock of birds called Ababil, having faces like lions, and each of them in his claws holding a small stone like a pea, which they let fall on Abreha's army, so that they were all destroyed." At this time the small-pox and measles first broke out in Arabia, and almost destroyed the army of Abreha*. On this relation it is ingeniously observed by the late Dr. Woodville, in his history of the small-pox, that "it is evidently consistent with the genius and machinery of fable, to suppose the Ababil symbolical of a pestiferous contagion, and the stones like peas carried in their claws, emblematic of variolous pustules, by which the whole story becomes connected and intelligible."

The following extracts from different authors may give some idea of the destruction and desolation heretofore occasioned by the small-pox in every quarter of the world.

"There is no disease," says Dr. Thornton, "that the medical writer has to describe, which presents a more melancholy scene, than the *natural small-pox*, as it very frequently occurs. When the physician is first called to the bed-side of the patient, he is enabled at once to form a probable conjecture as to the approaching disorder.

1. From the frequent sighings and sobbings of the person labour-

* That deleterious disease, so often the reward, or rod, of illicit sexual intercourse, which without the application of a certain specific remedy, certainly destroys its miserable victims (and thus, if at any time it have been produced, by debauch, among savage nations, must have extinguished itself by the certain death of the infected,) is traced to the siege of Naples, by the armies of France, in the 15th century.

ing under an anxiety he is unable to express. 2. By pains felt in the region of the stomach, with an inclination, but generally an inability, to vomit. 3. By the racking and frequent shooting pains along the back and loins. 4. A general lassitude and aching of every limb. 5. A most unpleasant sensation of cold, not relieved by any external warmth. 6. A continued drowsiness, and disinclination to take food. Then succeed, 7. Heat. 8. Thirst. 9. An inflamed eye. 10. Restlessness, or a constant inquietude. 11. The pulse is quick and hard. 12. Convulsions now come on in children, and 13. Violent sweating in adults.

Such are the symptoms which usher in this dreadful foe to the human race, which now manifests itself,

14. By many speck-like spots, resembling flea-bites, which appear first on the face and other parts of the body, and afterwards invade the whole trunk, look angry, create pain, and gradually elevate themselves above the skin, taking on the appearance of pimples. 15. By the fifth or sixth day, these are converted into pustules, containing a transparent fluid, and each has an accompanying inflammation around. 16. The throat becomes inflamed, and is painful. 17. The breath is hot and foetid. 18. Swallowing is difficult. 19. The voice hoarse. 20. In adults, there comes on a salivation, and 21. in infants, a diarrhœa.

In the seventh day, 22. The eyelids swell and are glued together, and the patient has both the sensation and apprehension of the loss of sight.

On the eighth day, 23. The aqueous fluid of the pustules is changed into thick pus. 24. And the effluvium, now issuing from the patient, is highly noisome and infectious. 25. Or, instead of a yellow pus or matter, only ichor is produced, which erodes deep, and ends in mortification of the parts. 26. Often purple spots appear in the spaces surrounding the eruption, which forebode the approaching catastrophe. 27. Often profuse hemorrhages of thin corrupt blood pass off by the several outlets of the body. 28. The human face divine, bereft of every feature, then exhibits the most distressing sight, being one mass of corruption; and, at this time, should sleep kindly come in to appease his miseries, it is disturbed and short, and he frequently wakes with a start, as if roused by some dreadful apprehension; but more generally the sleepless nights are passed in tearing off this mask of humours, which, from a dark brown, changes to a black, and each morning presents a horrid scene of gore, mingled with corruption.

To behold the poor tortured victim muffled, resisting, and finally

overcoming every artifice to prevent him tearing his flesh to pieces, is the most melancholy sight which the fond mother can witness. By-standers no longer recognize the temper or features of the lovely infant. Happy if he escape without actual loss of vision, and the dimples of the cherub cheek are not furrowed into deep seams and unsightly pits. Parents at such a moment would willingly compromise every external grace for the possession of life. But fate yet hangs suspended on a thread. The swelling of the face abates. 29. The limbs in their turn become tumefied. 30. The fever, which had remitted somewhat of its first violence, recurs, from the matter absorbed, and the poor tortured victim undergoing a second conflict more dreadful than the first, with weakened powers of resistance, 31. Most commonly from between the fourteenth to the seventeenth day, (one out of three or four usually dying of the natural small-pox) finds a release from his miseries by the arrow of Death, now esteemed as a kind deliverer, instead of the horror of the human conception. 32. Or if nature should come off victorious, how scarred! how each bone protrudes through the skin! how the limbs totter! how fretful the temper! how emaciated the countenance! how sunk the eye! how livid the flesh!

Perhaps even then the destroyer has still accomplished his work, and the patient, too early congratulated, sinks under, 1. A lingering consumption, 2. Or he is eaten away by slow corroding ulcers, commonly called the king's evil or scrophula."

From the London Bills of Mortality, it appears, that the small-pox have, upon an average, annually destroyed more than 2020 persons during seventy-five years, ending at 1777; the total amount being 151,570; and during twenty-four years, ending in 1800, there were 43,660, cut off by it in the metropolis; making 195,230 victims in ninety-nine years.

But the destruction made by this pestilential disease, has, probably, been still much greater than is here stated, since those bills do not include the deaths in the two populous parishes of Pancras and Marie-la-bonne, in which the Foundling and Small-pox Hospitals are situated.

About the year 1757, the small-pox broke out in Burford, Oxfordshire, occasioned, as was generally supposed, by some infected clothes being sent there from London. It raged with all the fury of a plague, from a short time after Michaelmas, till near Midsummer following, during which time it was computed to have carried off upwards of 900 of the inhabitants. In consequence of the disease, the market was suspended, the country people not venturing to

attend it. The provisions were left at some distance from the town, with the prices affixed, when the towns-people fetched them, leaving the money in their place, which was suffered to remain some time exposed to the air, to prevent the extension of the disease. It carried off, in many instances, whole families; so that, on a moderate calculation, considerably more than one half of the population of the town was swept away.

At Edinburgh, according to Dr. Monro, *one tenth* of the whole population was cut off by the small-pox.

In France, it has been calculated that the proportion of deaths by the small-pox, was *one fifteenth* of the whole mortality. According to Dr. Colon, from 60,000 to 72,000 fell annually by the disease. In 1799, 15,000 were cut off by it in Paris alone; and, in one particular year, Dr. Moreau says, that no less than 20,000 died of it.

By a report of the Central Committee at Paris, made November 24, 1802, it appears, that in the four preceding months, out of 5463 who died, 1417, or upwards of *one fourth*, died by small-pox; and that in those parts of the city where it principally raged, no fewer than 923 deaths out of 2681, or about *one third*, were occasioned by it.

In the year 1749, 6000 out of 32,000 inhabitants of Montpellier, died of the small-pox.

In Rome, 6000 perished by the small-pox in six months; in Naples, 16,000 died in the year 1763; and in Palermo, 8000 in 1799.

In Geneva, according to Dr. Odier, from the year 1661 to 1772, 76,000 died, of whom 3972, or about *one in twenty*, fell victims to the small-pox.

At the Hague, from 1755 to 1769, the deaths by small-pox amounted to more than *one in thirteen*.

Dr. Faust of Buckeburg, in a printed circular letter to the plenipotentiaries at the congress of Rastadt in 1799, proposing a scheme for the extirpation of the small-pox, confidently asserts, that in Germany alone, this disease destroys 70,000 persons annually, or nearly 200 per diem.

From Dr. Timoni's account, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, in 1714, it appears, that at Constantinople, before the adoption of inoculation, even one half of those infected with small-pox, have fallen victims to it.

Dr. Macdonald of Hamburgh, calculates, that the small-pox proves fatal to 40,000,000 every century; Dr. Sacco of Milan, to 60,000,000; and Dr. Lettsom of London to 21,000,000 in Europe alone, which should make his computation amount to not less than

100,000,000: the other quarters of the globe being so much more extensive than that of Europe, and the people so ignorant of the medical art.

The small-pox is said to have been so malignant in Russia, as to have destroyed annually 2,000,000 of the subjects of that vast empire, its ravages among the remote villages being little inferior to those of the plague. The number is stated by Dr. Woodville, on the authority of Baron Dimsdale, who, he observes afterwards, admitted that it might be too large. Guthrie thinks it not improbable, that the population of those regions, the *Officina Gentium*, which formerly enabled them to pour such immense numbers over Europe, (as also over the southern parts of Asia, under Gengischan and Tamerlane,) has been greatly lessened by this disorder.

According to Dr. Rehman, physician to the embassy from the court of St. Petersburg to China, in no country has the small-pox made more horrible ravages, than among the wandering inhabitants of Siberia, the Bucattese, the Tongusians, the Ostiacks, &c. In 1767 the small-pox was introduced by a sick soldier into Kamtschatka, whereby 20,000 persons were cut off, to the utter depopulation of extensive tracts of that country. It is now a fact well known, that the Kamtschadale nation has been almost entirely destroyed by this disease, the number of individuals remaining at present not exceeding 600.

Le Père D'Entrecolles says, the Tartars consider the small-pox as a species of the plague; whence, as soon as it is discovered that any one is taken ill of it, every person abandons him, and he finds no other resource than in the goodness of his constitution.

Captain Turner, in the account of his embassy to the court of the Teshoo Lama in Thibet, draws a melancholy picture of the ravages of the small-pox and its dreadful consequences. Its fatality is so well known, and so seriously apprehended, that, whenever it appears, those who are not attacked immediately abandon their habitations, and leave the miserable victims to perish. He says, he has seen many villages thus deserted; and that the capital once remained three years without inhabitants, who did not return till it was supposed to be purged from this pestilence.

In China, where the population is immense, the numbers who annually die of the small-pox, the most loathsome, next to the leprosy, of all diseases, is incalculable.

In India, the mortality occasioned by the natural small-pox has been immense: it has been said, that no less than one out of three have died of it. The terror and anxiety felt during the season in

which it prevailed, were inexpressible; and even the inoculation of it was usually fatal to one in sixty or seventy, of the children born there of European parents.

Percival, in his history of the Isle of Ceylon, says, the small-pox is a disease which particularly excites apprehensions among the natives; for they look upon it as the immediate instrument of God's vengeance, and therefore do not venture to use any charms against it, as they are accustomed to do in other disorders. If any one dies of it, he is looked upon as accursed, and his body is even denied the rites of burial; it is carried out to some unfrequented place, and there left, with branches of trees scattered over it.

Mr. Christie, the chief of the medical staff at Ceylon, in a letter to Sir Walter Farquhar, dated Columbo, Nov. 19, 1802, says, that in addition to the ravages actually committed by the disease itself, in the population of the country, whole villages were often destroyed in consequence of its appearance only, as it was by no means uncommon, in the more remote parts of the country, for the whole inhabitants of a village to desert their homes, on the first appearance of the small-pox, flee into the jungle, and leave to their fate their unfortunate relations and friends, who chanced to be infected; and these, if they escaped the dire attacks of this dreadful distemper, too often fell victims to want, or to their no less relentless enemies, the savage wild beasts, which abound in the unfrequented parts of this island.

In September, 1800, I was witness to a most distressing scene of this kind, in the neighbourhood of Ballicaloa, on the eastern side of the island. The small-pox had broken out in the village of Enore, about the middle of July; and so great was the panick occasioned amongst the inhabitants, that all those in health immediately deserted their habitations, and left the helpless sick without any assistance whatever.

When I visited the village on the fourth of September, the infection had ceased, and the inhabitants were beginning to return to their usual residence, once a flourishing village, but which they now found desolate and waste, in consequence of their precipitate desertion.

Out of thirteen infected persons, six had died, and seven remained in a miserable, emaciated state. These survivors gave me the following melancholy recital, which was too certainly verified by the appearance of the village.

On the departure of the inhabitants in health, the elephants, spotted tigers, and wild boars, immediately came down from the

jungle, pulled down the fences, rooted up and destroyed the young trees, ate the stores of rice and other provisions, and what is still more horrible, carried off the sick, or at least consumed the bodies of the sick; for it is certain, that in one house, where three sick persons had been left, not the least vestige of their remains could be found, on the return of the inhabitants to the village."

"When that shocking and fatal malady, the small-pox, first made its appearance among the natives of Botany Bay, it was truly shocking," says Governor Hunter, "to go round the coves of the rocks, where nothing was now to be seen but men, women, and children, lying dead. As we had never seen any of these people, who had been in the smallest degree marked with the small-pox, we had reason to suppose they had never before been affected by it, and consequently are strangers to any method of treating it; and if we consider the different attitudes the dead bodies have been found in, we may easily believe, that when the malady assumes the appearance of this disorder, they are immediately deserted by all their friends, and left to perish for want of sustenance."

So lately as the year 1793, the small-pox was conveyed to the Isle of France, by a Dutch ship, and 5400 persons perished with it there in six weeks.

When the small-pox first broke out in Otaheite, and the destruction was so great as to threaten the depopulation of the island, the infected places were put under a kind of quarantine. A sort of order of priests stick wands in the ground, round any part which they choose to forbid the people to enter. It is then said to be under the Taboo, and carefully shunned by the simple natives.

In the year 1718, the tribe of Hottentots at the Cape of Good Hope, were almost extirpated, by means of some clothes sent ashore to them, to be washed, from a Dutch East India ship, where a few boys had had the small-pox on the passage. When the ignorant natives found that the disease spread among them by contagion, they drew lines round the infected districts, and shot any of the enclosed persons who attempted to break through them.

Cassem Aga, the ambassador from Tripoli, declared that about thirty in a hundred died there from the small-pox, by infection; but that inoculation is so old a practice, that no one remembers its first rise; that it is generally resorted to in the towns from the Red Sea to the Atlantic, and practised also by the wild Arabs; and extended as far southward, on the African continent, as the river Senegal.

To the desolation first made there by the small-pox, even much of

the success of the irresistibly impetuous followers of Mahomet has been attributed.

“ The army and most of their attendants, except their children, having previously had the small-pox, would introduce it into every fresh province they invaded, where it would attack nineteen in every twenty of the inhabitants, and prove fatal to one fourth of the whole people; when the contagion is first introduced among barbarians, its mortality usually rises to this proportion. Let us picture to ourselves the wretched distress that must inevitably result from such complicated calamities. In circumstances so embarrassing, few nations could resist a foreign invasion. It hence appears, that a principal cause of the revolutions of nations is buried in the darkest oblivion.”

Among the ignorant natives on the western coast of Africa, the small-pox has often made considerable ravages. It sometimes raged in the vessels conveying the wretched natives across the Atlantic into bondage, and thus even reached the colonies to which the poor sufferers were transported.

The small-pox was carried from Africa, in 1738, into South Carolina, where it proved exceedingly fatal, as it did soon afterwards in Philadelphia, till the mortality, in both places, was arrested by inoculation.

By means of a present of an old infected blanket, to an American Indian, nearly a whole tribe of them was swept away by the small-pox.

The small-pox was first introduced into the frozen regions of Greenland in 1733; when the mortality of this disease was so great, that it almost depopulated the whole country.

Some years ago, it made its appearance amongst a tribe of Esquimaux Indians, on the coast of Labrador, and raged with unprecedented violence. Many of the natives fled, to avoid the contagion, and did not venture to return till three years were elapsed, when their country had become a desert, in which they found the skeletons of five hundred persons who had fallen victims to the disease.

The small-pox was first introduced into New Spain in 1520, by a negro slave who attended Narvarex in his expedition against Cortes. Torribio affirms, that one half of the people in the provinces visited with this distemper died. According to the reports which Cortes ordered to be made to him, there died in the empire of Mexico, alone, 3,500,000. Not long after this, 800,000 Indians perished by fresh variolous infection brought over from Europe, which has continued to communicate this scourge at intervals of thirty, twenty, or a less number of years. The infection extending itself from Vera

Cruz to the most remote parts, has, like a destructive plague, spread terror, death, and desolation, over that continent. Thirty-three years ago there were carried off more than 10,000 persons in the towns of Mexico and Puebla alone, by this contagion, which was the last but one which has visited that kingdom, and was brought there after an interval of nineteen years. "It was from the last attack," says Dr. Servando de Alar y Noriega, an Ecclesiastic, "that I was a sufferer in my native country, Monterrey, the capital of the new kingdom of Leon; where there was not a surviving family who did not put on mourning. Some of the families disappeared altogether. Those who lived in the country were preserved from the disease, by banking the dunghills of the large and small cattle around their dwellings."

In the new kingdom of Leon there were several wandering nations, so warlike that the Spaniards could not, with arms in their hands, resist their attacks upon their towns. The small-pox have now almost extirpated the aboriginal population; and, fifty years ago, heaps of bones, like so many trophies of the disease, were to be seen under the old tufted oaks in the field. When an Indian sees one of his companions attacked with the disease, he leaves him, his horse, and his provisions, and flees to a great distance in the woods.

The small-pox was not brought into Peru for several years after the invasion by the Spaniards; but there, too, that distemper proved very fatal to the natives.

About fifty years after the discovery of Peru, the small-pox was carried over from Europe to America, by way of Carthagena, when it overran the continent of the New World, and destroyed upwards of 100,000 Indians, in the single province of Quito. This account was found by La Condamine, in an ancient manuscript preserved in the cathedral of that city. This author also observes, that in the Portuguese settlements bordering upon the river Amazons, the small-pox is fatal to all the natives, *i. e.* the original Americans.

By the Introduction of inoculation by the missionaries, the mortality was arrested.

Among the Indians of North America, in later times, the destruction from the small-pox seems scarcely to have been diminished, as appears from the travels of Mackenzie.

One of the greatest calamities that could have befallen the natives, introduced, it was supposed, by the visit of a war party from the Missisoiac, was the small-pox, which spread its desolating power as the fire consumes the dry grass of the field. It destroyed, with its pestilential breath, whole families and tribes; and the horrid scene

presented, to those who had the melancholy and afflicting opportunity of beholding it, a combination of the dead, the dying, and such as, to avoid the horrid fate of their friends around them, prepared to disappoint this plague, or pest, of its prey, by terminating their own existence. To aggravate, if possible, the doleful picture, the putrid carcases were dragged forth from the huts by the wolves, with a furious voracity; or mangled within them by the dogs, whose hunger was satisfied with the disfigured remains of their masters. Since that time, the contagion has spread among other distant tribes, and continued to produce most desolating effects. The population of the extensive wilds of North America seems thus to have been threatened with more destructive attacks than it has yet felt by the deadly present of spirituous liquors from the Whites, which has already made greater havock among the Indians, than fire-arms or the sword.

The tracing of the origin of that disease which has desolated, from age to age, so many different regions in every quarter of the world, to the siege of Mecca, in the preceding extracts, (page 28,) does not convey to us any idea of the nature of its source. The visitation of small-pox and measles on the besieging army of the African Christians, when threatening to destroy the Caaba or temple of the Heathen Koreish, and their consequent discomfiture, has been ascribed by these to a miracle, or special interference of the gods. Maracci, an Italian ecclesiastic, editor of the Koran published at Padua in 1598, with a jealous zeal for the honour of Christianity, boldly ascribes it to an impious stratagem of the devil. He also extorts from the Mahometans the confession, that God would not have defended, against the Christians, the idols of the Caaba.

Respecting the origin of any disease, existing, in different quarters and different ages of the world, whence its diffusion may have been more or less rapid and general, from circumstances apparently incidental or fortuitous, it seems probable that it may, in many instances, have arisen *de novo*, or independently of contagion from the disease already established *. When it is considered how little communication distant nations had with each other, after the fall of the Roman

* To attempt to explain the cause of the insusceptibility in man of the renewal, or of a second attack, or of reiterated attacks, of certain diseases, as of the small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, &c. would be a vain attempt.

We cannot comprehend the secret and silent laws of animal physiology, by which these "ills which flesh is heir to," are regulated. Perhaps, as in

empire, and previously to those romantic expeditions, the Crusades, and the later adventurous discoveries of America, and of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, it is perhaps reasonable to suppose, that the small-pox may have originated in different parts, may have committed local devastations, and occasionally, in the same places; have become extinct.

From the writings of Marius, an old French historian, who was first bishop of Aventicum, and afterwards of Lausanne, dying in 598, it appears that a very desolating disease prevailed in Italy and France in 571, derived, it was supposed, from the herds of those countries among which it had raged the preceding year, under the name of variola. Muller, in his history of Switzerland, quotes a passage from Paul Wanfrid, agreeing with the above; and another from Athanasius, who speaks of the crackling of the pustules in such a way, that nobody could distinguish their own dead; which, according to Muller, agrees with the small-pox, and which, at first, was more terrible and fatal in its consequences, than other diseases, because they were ignorant of the method of cure at this epocha.

the recovery from every description of disease, there may be said to have been produced in the system an insusceptibility of a second attack, at the time, there may not be effected, in any case of recovery whatever, a permanently perfect or utter insusceptibility. The plague, and some other exanthematous affections heretofore considered as diseases only once occurring in the course of life—even the small-pox, themselves, have been sometimes found to renew their attacks upon the human subject. Indeed, it would evidently imply a deficiency in our formation, or in the laws of our animal economy, were it found that the constitution were ameliorated by disease; were it found that the system did not always gradually tend to return to all its original delicate, however incomprehensible, susceptibilities. The reason why the small-pox so seldom occurs a second time, must be, that human life is not sufficiently long for the recovery of our original condition. The vaccine inoculation, as it has been received, for ages, by casual affection from the milking of cows, has been found as effectual in producing protection from the small-pox, as this dangerous and malignant disease is against its own future occurrence; and of the equal efficacy of vaccination, by insition with the lancet, we have happily certain proof, during the greater part of the last twenty years, in hundreds of thousands of cases, in the British dominions and in every quarter of the world.

*On the Origin, and early and extensive Spread, of
Variolous Inoculation.*

Of all the improvements in the medical art, that have hitherto been made, for preventing the sufferings of the human race from disease, that of vaccination seems to be the most extraordinary; and, like the inoculation for the small-pox, when we trace it to its source, we find it to have originated in the simple observations of that order of men which constitute the basis, or support, of the whole fabrick of civilized society. To the peasantry, or farmers, of England and Ireland, and of Holstein, the prophylactic virtues of the cow-pox have been long known; and the inoculation for the small-pox seems to have been understood and practised in Wales, as well as in the Barozzo mountains, on the frontiers of Galicia, and in other parts of Europe and of the world, before its introduction into this country from Turkey. In China, and in Hindostan, or more properly Bengal, it is believed to be an immemorial custom; but the different manner of performing the operation in the two countries, renders it improbable that the practice could have been adopted from a common origin. In China they introduce into the nostrils plugs, charged with variolous virus; in Bengal, they inoculate the legs or arms.

The small-pox has sometimes been given, in different parts of Europe, by the good nurses, who wished the children to have it over, by causing them to swallow the matter of it along with their bread; but this, and the mode of the Chinese, seem only to have been different ways of infecting the patients by contagion. By inspiration with the direct contact of the matter in one instance, or of the effluvium arising from it in the other, it must have entered the system through the tender membranes which line the respiratory passages, or the air cells. The healthy stomach, not to be acted on in such way, is, on the contrary, an organ capable of converting the most deleterious animal poison, even "the venom," it is said, "of a viper," into a bland and nutritive substance.

While these different modes of communicating the disease, in different parts of the world, may evidently shew that they cannot have had one common origin, the simple observations and proceedings of the peasants in different countries, who first made the discovery that the Cow-pox was a protection against the small-pox, and who invented and practised the inoculation of it, unknown to each other, render it probable that the variolous insition may also have been hit

upon in various countries, between the inhabitants of which there may have been no opportunity of communication.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague, the British ambassador's lady at the Ottoman court, is celebrated as having first introduced its inoculation from Turkey. In 1717, she had had her son submitted to the operation, with the most happy event, at Pera near Constantinople; and, in 1721, set the example in this country, by having her infant daughter inoculated. Four months after this proof of the good effects of inoculation, six culprits in Newgate, under sentence of death, received pardon, on condition of submitting to the new, and yet-dreaded, operation; one of whom, a young girl of eighteen years of age, was subjected to the Chinese experiment, having a tent, wetted with the variolous matter, inserted into her nostrils. She suffered much more than the others, being miserably tormented with sharp pains in her head, and a most severe fever. In 1722, five charity children of the parish of St. James, and two princesses of the royal family, were inoculated.

Though the discovery of the vaccine inoculation after that of the variolous, already known, may have been much in the train of ordinary events, yet vaccination is infinitely more wonderful in its nature and effect, than any other artificially excitable morbid process that we are acquainted with in the animal economy—than any other kind of practice we have recourse to in the medical art. The Cow-pock destroys in the patient the susceptibility of a most contagious disease, without its being itself contagious.

How the Small-pox insition first came to be thought of, seems almost beyond conjecture; yet, must it not also, as well as that of the Cow-pock, have arisen from some accidental inoculation? An attendant on the sick, with a broken or abraded skin, has, in handling the patient, accidentally become inoculated, like the dairy-maid taking the cow-pock from the sore teats or udder of the cow, in milking it with scratched fingers or hands; and, the disease proceeding in so mild a way, has first suggested the hint of artificially giving an external application of it to those who were in danger of receiving it by contagion.

In the wretched countries where polygamy prevails, (for most disgusting is the state of society wherever this perversion is allowed, as I have witnessed in two quarters of the world,) inoculation had been resorted to, for the preservation of the beauty of the female children. From Georgia and Circassia, where it is said to have been long practised, before its general introduction into Europe, the Harams of the Mahometans have been often supplied with women,

as the military order of Mamluks in Egypt has been kept up by the purchase of young slaves of the other sex.

No sooner was inoculation introduced into Europe as a thing wholly new, than, to the great surprise of the learned, several communications to the Royal Society proved that it was already a practice known in South Wales, where it had existed under the denomination of buying the small-pox, as far back as tradition could be traced. That this Cambrian mode of buying the small-pox was, in effect, the same as the Bysantine inoculation, then just adopted in England, the letters of Dr. Williams, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Wright, in the Philosophical Transactions of 1722, bear ample testimony. The last-mentioned gentleman writes to Mr. Sylvanus Bevan as follows:—"I received yours the 9th inst. and, in answer to it, will readily give you all the satisfaction I can, in relation to a very ancient custom in this country, commonly called *Buying the Small-Pox*; which, upon strict inquiry, since I had your letter, I find to be a very common practice, and of a very long standing, being assured, by persons of unquestionable veracity, and of advanced age, that they have had the small-pox communicated to themselves in this way, when about sixteen or seventeen years of age, (they then being capable of distinguishing that distemper from any other;) and that they have parted with the matter contained in the pustules to others, producing the same effects. There are two large villages in this county, near the harbour of Milford, more famous for this custom than any other; namely, St. Ishmael's and Marloes. The old inhabitants of these villages say, that it has been a common practice with them, time out of mind; and what was more remarkable, one W. Allen, of St. Ishmael's, ninety years of age, who died about six months ago, declared to some persons of good sense and integrity, that this practice was used all his time, and that he got the small-pox in that way. These, together with many other informations I have met with, from all parts of the country, confirm me in the belief of its being a very ancient and common practice among the common people; and to prove that this method is still continued among us, I will give you the relation of an elderly woman, a midwife, (who accidentally came into company when your letter was reading,) whose name is Joan Jones, aged seventy years, of good credit and perfect memory. She solemnly declares, that about fifty-four years ago, having the small-pox, one Margaret Brown, then about twelve or thirteen years of age, bought the small-pox of her; and she further says, that she has known this way of procuring small-pox practised, from time to time, above fifty years; that it has been

lately used in her neighbourhood; and she knows but of one dying of the said distemper, when communicated after the method aforesaid, which accident happened within the two last years; the person who miscarried, (a young woman,) having procured the distemper from a man dying of a very malignant small-pox."

The manner of inoculating or buying the small-pox, here alluded to, was not always the same, but was varied by different persons. Dr. Williams says, "They either rub the matter taken from the pustules when ripe, on several parts of the skin of the arms, &c. or prick those parts, with pins or the like, first infected with the same matter." Mr. Owen, and five of his school-fellows, scraped the skin with a knife, until the blood began to flow, before they applied the variolous pus. Others produced the distemper, by holding a certain number of dried pustules, for a considerable time, in the palm of the hand. We are also informed, that the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland, for many ages, have had recourse to a species of inoculation, performed by tying worsted threads, moistened with variolous matter, round the wrists of their children. This vulgar or domestic custom of inoculating the Small-pox likewise prevailed in many other parts of Europe, and in various countries of Asia and Africa; and, what is highly curious, in several of these distant nations, the practice was, as in Wales, termed buying the Small-pox. For it was superstitiously imagined, that inoculation would not produce the proper effect, unless the person from whom the variolous matter was taken, received a piece of money, or some other article, in exchange for it, from those whom it was intended to infect.

At Naples, Mons. de la Condamine, in 1769, learned that inoculation had been secretly used by the people there, from time immemorial: and the celebrated Boscovick assured him, that it was practised in the same manner at Pavia, where the nurses often inoculated, without the parents' knowledge, the infants entrusted to their care. For this purpose they commonly rubbed the palm of the hand of the child with fluid variolous matter, recently taken from a pustule. It is related that a lady at Pavia, whose child had the small-pox, expressed her satisfaction that the distemper was of a very favourable kind. *Je le crois bien*, replied the nurse: *je lui ai achete de la meilleure et à bon marché.*

The practice of buying or inoculating the Small-pox, prevailed also in some of the provinces of France, especially in Auvergne and in Perigord; and still more generally among the ignorant peasantry in many parts of Germany, Denmark, and Sweden. But in the northern parts of Europe this practice seems to have been less com-

plete, than that adopted on the southern and eastern coasts of the Mediterranean Sea.

In Barbary and the Levant, though they placed implicit confidence in the efficacy of buying or purchasing the variolous pustules; yet their method of performing the operation was such as could not fail of producing the inoculated Small-pox. The infectious matter was inserted at a small incision, made in the fleshy part of the hand, between the thumb and forefinger; and, according to Dr. Shaw, “the person who is to undergo the operation receives the infection from some friend or neighbour who has a favourable kind, and who is intreated to sell two or three of his pustules for the same number of nuts, comfits, or such like trifles. This they call purchasing the Small-pox; and, among the Jews there, the purchase, alone, was a sufficient preparative for the infection.” This account of inoculation differs not materially from that practised in the kingdoms of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, as related by His Excellency Cassem Aga, in 1728, when ambassador to our court. He says, “If one has a mind to have his children inoculated, he carries them to one that lies ill of the Small-pox, at the time when the pustules are come to full maturity. Then the surgeon makes an incision on the back of the hand, between the thumb and forefinger, and puts a little of the matter, squeezed out of the largest and fullest pustules, into the wound. This done, the child’s hand is wrapped up in an handkerchief, to keep it from the air, and he is left to his liberty, till the fever arising, confines him to his bed, which commonly happens at the end of three or four days. After that, by God’s permission, a few pustules of the Small-pox break out upon the child. This practice is so innocent, and so sure, that out of 100 persons inoculated, not two die; whereas, on the contrary, out of 100 persons infected with the natural Small-pox, there die commonly about 30. Inoculation is so ancient in the kingdoms of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, that nobody remembers its first rise; and it is not only practised by the inhabitants of the towns, but also by the wild Arabs.”

That this practice is very common with the Arabs, and is, by them, also called buying the Small-pox, fully appears from Dr. Russell’s communication to the Royal Society. About the year 1758, while this ingenious physician was on a visit to a Turkish Harem, a lady happened to express much anxiety for an only child, who had not had the Small-pox; the distemper at that time being frequent in the city. None of the ladies in the company had ever heard of inoculation; so that the Doctor, having once mentioned it, was obliged

to enter into a detail of the operation, and the peculiar advantages attending it. Among the female servants in the chamber, was an old Bedouin Arab, who having heard the Doctor with great attention, assured the ladies that the account given by the Doctor was, upon the whole, a just one; only that he did not seem well to understand the way of performing the operation, which, she asserted, ought not to be done with a lancet, but with a needle: she added, that she herself had received the disease in that manner, when a child, and had inoculated many; that the whole art was well known to the Arabs; and they termed it buying the Small-pox *. In consequence of this hint, Dr. Russell made further inquiries, by which he discovered, that inoculation had been of long standing among them. They, indeed, did not pretend to assign any period to its origin; but persons seventy years old and upwards, remembered to have heard it spoken of as a common custom of their ancestors; and they believed it to be of as ancient a date as the disease itself. Dr. Russell was likewise assured, that inoculation was equally common among the eastern Arabs, being practised not only at Bagdad and Mosul, but also at Bassora; and that at Mosul particularly, when the Small-pox first appeared in any district of the city, it was a custom sometimes to give notice, by a public crier, in order that those who were so inclined might take the opportunity to have their children inoculated.

In Armenia, Dr. Russell says, "the Turkoman tribes, as well as the Armenian Christians, have practised inoculation since the memory of man; but, like the Arabs, are able to give no account of its first introduction among them. At Damascus, and all along the coast of Syria and Palestine, inoculation has been long known. In the Castravan mountains it is adopted by the Drusi, as well as the Christians. Whether the Arabs of the Desert to the south of Damascus are acquainted with this manner of communicating the Small-pox, I have not hitherto been able to learn; but a native of Mecca, whom I had occasion to converse with, assured me that he himself had been inoculated in that city."

In the different countries before mentioned, inoculation is performed nearly in the same manner. The Arabs affirmed, that the puncture might be made indifferently, in any fleshy part. Those I have had occasion to examine have all, (a very few excepted,) had

* Niebuhr says, that the Bedouin women inoculate their children with a thorn, for want of a better instrument.

the mark between the thumb and forefinger. Some of the Georgians had been inoculated in the same part, but most of them on the forearm. Of the Armenians, some had been inoculated on both thighs; but the greater part, like the Arabs, bore the mark upon the hand. Some of the Georgian women remembered that rags of a red colour were chosen, in preference, for binding up the arm; a circumstance of which we have not been able to discover any trace among the Arabs." A son of King Edward First, or Second, having the Small-pox, was, by direction of John of Gaddesden, wrapped in scarlet, and the bed covered with the same colour, which he says, "*est bona cura.*"

"Buying the Small-pox is likewise the name universally applied to the method of procuring the disease. There are, it is true, other terms made use of, both in the Arabic and Turkish languages; and in this place it is principally known to the Christians by the name of inoculation. It is termed buying the Small-pox on the following account. The child to be inoculated carries a few raisins, dates, sugar-plumbs, or such like, and shewing them to the child from whom the matter is to be taken, asks how many pocks he will give in exchange. The bargain being made, they proceed to the operation. When the parties are too young to speak for themselves, the bargain is made by their mothers."

From the various accounts of inoculation here related, it is highly curious, that in so many distant nations, differing widely in manners, customs, laws, habits, and religion, this art should be generally known by the name of "*buying the Small-Pox.*" It is also to be considered as a remarkable proof of its great antiquity, that the less civilized part of mankind, or people of the most simple and uniform habits, have retained this custom the longest. We might long have been unacquainted with the method of communicating the Small-pox in Arabia, had it not been accidentally discovered by Dr. Russell, from the Bedouin woman in the Haram. Hence we are not to be surprised that it escaped those diligent observers, Rauwolf and Tournefort. Having before related Cassem Aga's account of inoculation in Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, I think it proper to add, that there are likewise proofs of its long usage in Senegal; and that the Negroes in the interior parts of Africa, whenever the Small-pox threatens to invade them, have recourse to inoculation, performing the operation in the arm, and obliging the patients to abstain from animal food, and suffering them to drink nothing but water, acidulated with the juice of limes.

It was from Constantinople that the English first derived, about

100 years ago, a competent knowledge of the advantages of inoculation. About seven years before its introduction by Lady Wortley Montague, Dr. Emanuel Timoni's account of it, communicated by Dr. Woodward to the Royal Society, was published in their Transactions for the year 1714. He says, in the first place, that the Circassians, Georgians, and other Asiaticks, have introduced the practice of inoculation, for about forty years, among the Turks and others at Constantinople. That although, at first, the more prudent were very cautious in the use of this practice, yet the happy success it has been found to have, in thousands of subjects, for these eight years past, has now put it out of all suspicion and doubt: since the operation having been performed upon persons of all ages, sexes, and even in the worst constitutions of the air, yet none have been found to die of the Small-pox; when, at the same time, it was very mortal when it seized the patients in the common way, of which half the affected died. This he attests on his own observation. Next he observes, they that have the operation practised upon them, are subject to very slight symptoms, some being scarcely sensible they are ill or sick; and, what is valued by the fair, it never leaves any scars or pits.

Dr. James Pylarini, the Venetian consul at Smyrna, in the Transactions of the Royal Society for the year 1716, does not speak of inoculation as indiscriminately and constantly successful. A year previous to this, Surgeon Kennedy, the first British author on the subject of inoculation, says, in his "Essay on External Remedies," that he was credibly informed, both by the physicians and merchants of Constantinople, that of two thousand persons who had received the Small-pox by inoculation, all recovered except two; and, of these two, the proper care had not been taken.

Dr. Vallentin, in his work on Vaccination, says, "I never was more astonished, and even terrified, at the insuccess of general inoculations, than by the quantity and the nature of the accidents that I was witness to in Low Virginia, in the beginning of the year 1795. The variolous epidemick, which had not appeared in the counties of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the neighbouring parts, for fourteen years, induced the inhabitants to permit a general inoculation. The results were most unhappy. Doctor Ramsay, then mayor of Norfolk, confessed to me, that of nearly 700 inoculated, he lost 64. On many of the patients there appeared, on the parts inoculated, whether on the arms or legs, grangrene, followed by ulcers very large and deep, deposits in the articulations and in the interstices of the muscles, caries of the bones, white swellings, sore eyes, &c.

“ In 1800, the variolous inoculation, introduced again into this harbour, was fatal to several. Doctors Seldon and Whitehead, in their account of the yellow fever, during the summer and autumn of this year, say, that large ulcers have frequently formed on the place of the inoculation, and tumours and abscesses in other parts of the body, which have frequently very difficultly healed.

“ The Rev. Mr. Stansen, missionary at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, says, that in the course of the year 1801, he buried 181 persons, of whom 92 died of the Small-pox; viz. 71 in the natural way, and 21 by inoculation. In the same year a general inoculation was permitted in the town, and 800 were carried off by the disease.

“ In 1760 there was a general inoculation at Charlestown: 1500 persons were inoculated in one day; but 500 of them died.”

Dr. Alexander Herman Macdonald, a native of Holland, who graduated at Edinburgh in 1799, gives the following affecting descriptions, in his “ Familiar Observations on the Inoculation of the Cow-pox,” published at Hamburgh in the German and English languages: “ It cannot be denied, but that the inoculation of the Small-pox has proved a ready means to alleviate, and escape, the danger of a most distressing disorder; still, notwithstanding these happy effects, the inoculated Small-pox is sometimes accompanied with symptoms which give just cause of alarm, and often prove fatal under the most judicious management.

“ Before me lie the records of two unfortunate families. In the one, a father and four of his children were inoculated for the Small-pox: the eruptions proved of the confluent kind: the father and two children died; two recovered. He left behind him a widow, with her two infants, in the greatest misery.—The other is of a young widow, who lost her husband at the early age of 24. One infant at the breast was left her, which, in her pitiful situation, constituted her only consolation. Soon after, the Small-pox began to rage in the city where she lived: she therefore was advised by her friends to inoculate her little boy. With reluctance, as if presaging her impending misfortune, she consented. Her fears, alas! were but too well grounded. On the day preceding the eruption, the child was seized with convulsive fits, and expired on the tenth day.”

It happened, on the above description falling into my hands, that a friend from Paisley called on me, to inform me how happy he had been made by the successful application, to his child, of the vaccine matter which I had sent him. “ Ladies,” said he to the mothers whom he found me surrounded by, with their babes under vaccination, “ this was one of the happiest discoveries ever made in the

world: it is much superior to that of the inoculation of the small-pox, which so wonderfully alleviated human sufferings. I knew a lady, the finest woman in Scotland, who, on being inoculated, had only two pocks produced; one, where the lancet was applied; the other took an eye out of her head. She arose from the disease a one-eyed woman."

About the same time, on my taking tea with three estimable females, one the wife, another the widow of a physician, I did not stir up in their minds melancholy associations or painful recollections. *Infandum non renovabam dolorem*. I did not renew unutterable grief, by the mention of the above afflictive effects of inoculation. One of these had lost an infant sister, the other a child, by inoculation.

The following is a letter from a physician, now resident in South-wark.

Dear Doctor,

I have enclosed you a short account of the fatal case of variolous inoculation, as you requested, which you may make any use of you think fit.

I remain, with great respect,

Yours sincerely,

Bolt-court, Fleet-street,

W. F. WAGSTAFFE.

June 22, 1807.

Dr. John Walker, London Vaccine Institution.

In January, 1799, I was desired to inoculate three children, sons of Mr. Pocock of the Borough, with small-pox virus; previous to which, the usual mode of preparation was adopted. The matter was selected from a healthy child, and all the three were inoculated from the same pustule. The two elder were healthy, fine boys: the younger was rickety, and recently recovered from a fracture of the thigh. This child had about fifty pustules, while the others were loaded with confluent small-pox; by which the eldest, notwithstanding every care, lost his life, and the second narrowly escaped.

I had not been long acquainted with vaccination at this period; but these cases fully determined me to decline variolous inoculation; as it was impossible to have a more incontrovertible proof how little the small-pox was under the control of medical skill; as in these, the matter taken from the same pustule, inserted at the same time, and the children alike prepared, produced such different effects.

I have continued from this period a zealous supporter of Vaccination, and have never yet met with *one* unfortunate case, nor *one that has not hitherto afforded complete protection*.

On the Origin and the Establishment of the Practice of Vaccination.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century a discovery was announced in England, by which one of the most tormenting and grievous diseases with which mankind has ever been afflicted, might be struck off from the catalogue of human calamities.

In the dairy counties of England, in the south of Ireland, and in different parts of the continent, the Cow-pox has long been known to be a preservative against the Small-pox.

The milkers, in handling the teats and udder of the diseased animal, their fingers already scratched with the thorns and briars of the field, had thus inoculated themselves, accidentally, in the parts where the skin was broken. The country people, traditionally informed, from time immemorial, of the effects of such casual infection, had, in some instances, designedly, inoculated themselves, their children, or friends.

In 1795, Dr. Adams, now physician to the Small-Pox Hospital, through information he received from Dr. Jenner; and the late Dr. Beddoes of Bristol, in quotation of a letter he had received from Mr. Rolph, announced the invaluable discovery to the public.

“The Cow-pox is a disease well known to the dairy-farmers in Gloucestershire. What is extraordinary, as far as facts have hitherto been ascertained, the person who has been infected is rendered insensible to the variolous poison.”—*Adams on Morbid Poisons*, 8vo. page 136. 1795.

“I have learned from my own observation, and the testimony of some old practitioners, that susceptibility to the Small-pox is destroyed by the Cow-pox; a disease from cows, which is a malady more unpleasant than dangerous.”—*Beddoes's Queries concerning Inoculation*. 8vo. 1795.

In the following year, the disease was alluded to by the late Dr. Woodville, the predecessor of Dr. Adams.

“It has been conjectured that the Small-pox might have been derived from some disease of brute animals: and, if it be true that the mange, affecting dogs, can communicate a species of itch to man; or that a person having received a certain disorder from handling the teats of cows, is thereby rendered insensible to variolous infection ever afterwards, as some have asserted, then the conjecture is not improbable.”—*Woodville's History of Inoculation*. 8vo. page 7. 1796.

In June, 1798, Dr. Jenner first published his "Inquiry into the Cow-pox," in which it appears, that his first experiment of Vaccination was from the hand of a dairy-maid, (Sarah Nelmes,) infected from her master's cows at Berkeley. The more accurately to observe the progress of the infection, he selected a healthy boy, about eight years old, for the purpose of inoculation for the Cow-pox, and inserted matter from a sore on the hand of the dairy-maid, on the 14th of May, 1796. The appearance of the incisions in their progress to a state of maturation, he says, were much the same as when produced in a similar manner by variolous matter. "This appearance," he says, "was in great measure new to me, and I ever shall recollect the pleasing sensations it excited; as, from its similarity to the pustule produced by variolous inoculation, it incontestably pointed out the close connexion between the two diseases, and almost anticipated the result of my future experiments.

"Here," he says, "my researches were interrupted till the spring of the year 1798, when, from the wetness of the early part of the season, many of the farmers' horses in this neighbourhood were affected with sore heels, in consequence of which," (adopting the ideas of farriers and others in the country,) "the cow-pox broke out among several of our dairies, which afforded me an opportunity of making further observations upon this curious disease."

William Summers, a child of five years and a half old, was inoculated March 16, 1798, from the nipples of an infected cow; from Summers, William Pead, a boy of eight years old, was inoculated March 28th; from Pead, several children and adults were inoculated, from one of whom, Hannah Excell, a healthy girl of seven years old, and four other children, were inoculated; and from one of these, (Mary Pead, five years old,) J. Barge, a boy of seven years old, was inoculated—proving, at that time, that the matter in passing from one human subject to another, through four gradations, lost none of its original properties. It is since proved, that it is never deteriorated by passing through any indefinite number of patients.

In London we occasionally had had notice of the disease, and of its wonderful effects, at the different Medical Theatres, as I have heard myself, from the late Dr. Hawes, before my going abroad in 1797, at Guy's Hospital, but only with the attention that one naturally gives to a report, so incredible that one cannot receive it, and therefore does not trouble one's head any more about it, without further excitement. Dr. Sims, also, President of the London Medical Society, had made similar communications, at their meetings in Bolt Court.

“ When I was in company,” says Dr. Pearson, “ with the late Mr. John Hunter, about nine years ago, I heard him communicate the information he had received from Dr. Jenner, that, in Gloucestershire, an infectious disorder frequently prevailed among the milch cows, named the Cow-pox, in which there was an eruption on their teats; that those who milked such cows were liable to be affected with pustulous eruptions on their hands, which were also called the Cow-pox; that such persons as had undergone this disease could not be infected by the variolous poison; and that, as no patient had been known to die of the Cow-pox, the practice of inoculation of the virus of this disease, to supersede the Small-pox, might be found, on experience, to be a great improvement in physic.

“ I noted these observations, and constantly related them, when on the subject of the Small-pox, in every course of lectures which I have given since that time.”

The late Dr. Woodville was the first who drew that protection from the dairies of London, which is now the consolation of the western as well as the eastern hemisphere.

These two physicians, Woodville and Pearson, may, in fact, be considered as the founders of the new inoculation in the metropolis; and from London the practice has rapidly extended throughout the world.

One solitary and perfectly successful experiment had been tried by Mr. Cline, at the request of Dr. Jenner; and both he and Dr. Lister, formerly physician to the Small Pox Hospital, were assured of it's efficacy, by repeated subsequent, ineffectual efforts, to produce the Small-pox on the patient by inoculation; but they, as well as he, let the precious pearl drop through their fingers. With them, as with Jenner, Vaccination fell to the ground; and, without the exertions of Woodville and Pearson, assisted by their friend Wachsel, (the Medical Resident at the Small Pox Hospital,) extensive tracts of Asia and America, as well as the more busy scenes of Europe, might yet have continued to be desolated by the Small-pox.

Dr. Woodville commenced the Vaccine Inoculation in January, 1799; thereby restoring to the world what had hitherto been lost, in almost every instance, as soon as found. “ Since no fatal effects,” says he, “ have ever been known to arise from the Cow-pox, even when impressed in the most unfavourable manner; and since this disease appears, from numerous instances, to leave the constitution in a state of perfect security from the infection of the Small-pox—Dr. Jenner infers, that the employment of the matter of the Cow-pox would be preferable to that of the Small-pox, for the purpose of

inoculation. Unfortunately, however, at the time his publication appeared, no Cow-pox matter could be procured, for the disease had then become extinct; nor was it expected to return till the spring, the period at which it usually affects the cows. But, conceiving that the distemper might be produced by inoculating the nipples of cows with the matter of the grease of horses, in conformity with the opinions above stated, I proceeded to try whether the Cow-pox could be actually excited in this manner.

“ Numerous experiments were accordingly made upon different cows, with the matter of grease, taken in the various stages of that disease, but without producing the desired effect. My friend Mr. Coleman, the ingenious Professor at the Veterinary College, likewise made similar trials, which proved equally unsuccessful. Neither were inoculations with this matter, nor with several other morbid secretions in the horse, productive of any effects on the human subject.

“ I am aware that the experiments I allude to may, by some, not be deemed wholly conclusive, from a supposition that the peculiar predisposition of the cows, necessary to render the inoculations efficient, might not exist at the time the matter was applied to their nipples. But I have also other reasons for believing that the Cow-pox does not originate from any disease of the horse. In the first place, the affirmative opinion is confessedly gratuitous: a horse, at a certain season of the year, becomes affected with the grease, and the cows, about the same time, are affected with cow-pox; and from this coincidence, the two diseases have been considered as cause and effect. Yet, is it not equally probable, that the same temporary causes which produce a certain disease in one animal, may so operate upon another animal, of a different genus, as to excite another disorder? Therefore, though the Cow-pox may break out among the cows at the time that the grease affects the horses kept on the same farm, yet the consecutive appearance of these diseases affords no proof of their connexion: while, on the other hand, I can adduce instances, in which the former disease has broke out under such circumstances, as render it highly improbable, if not impossible, that it should have been caused by the latter.

“ But though Dr. Jenner seems to have been misled with respect to the origin of the Cow-pox, still his facts and observations, concerning its effects upon mankind, are not the less valid and important; nor did I feel the less desirous to try how far they would be invalidated, or confirmed, by a more enlarged experience than he had the opportunity of acquiring.

“ Towards the latter end of January last *, I was informed that the Cow-pox had appeared among several of the milch cows kept in Gray's Inn Lane; and, upon examination of these, three or four were discovered to be affected with pustular sores upon their teats and udder. These pustules corresponded, in their appearance, with the representation and description of the genuine Cow-pox, as given by Dr. Jenner. I should not, however, call the surrounding inflammation erysipelatous: it was evidently an indurated tumefaction of the skin. The number of cows kept at this place, was at the time about two hundred, and about four-fifths of them were eventually infected. Those which were not in milk escaped the disease. Monday, January 21, 1799, I took the matter of Cow-pox, in a purulent state, from the teats of a cow, with which I immediately inoculated seven persons.

“ The hands of three or four persons became sore in consequence of milking the cows thus affected; and one of them, (Sarah Rice, who had undergone the small-pox when a child,) exhibited so perfect a specimen of the disease, that I could entertain no doubt of its being the true, and not the spurious, Cow-pox.

“ Several gentlemen, who I knew would be highly gratified by seeing the disease as it appeared upon this girl's arm, were invited to meet me at the Cow-house on the following day, when Lord Somerville, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir William Watson, Drs. Simmons, Pearson, Willan, and others, attended. This was on the 24th of January, 1799; and Sarah Rice had then been affected five days.”

From the pustular eruptions upon the teats of the cow, and from Sarah Rice, the Vaccine Inoculation was finally restored, and that from sources which, *a priori*, we might have supposed incapable of producing the general effects; the milk-maid having already had the small-pox, and the pocks on the cow having a purulent appearance.

“ The vaccine disease affords a striking example, and perhaps the only one yet discovered, of a disorder which can be transferred from brute animals to man, and carried back again from him to the brute. Matter of the Cow-pox, as reproduced by inoculation in the human animal, and inserted into the teat of a cow, produces the disease; variolous matter, similarly applied, has no effect: hence, in this re-

* Mr. Wachsel, the very able assistant of Dr. Woodville, got the first intelligence of the breaking out of the Cow-pox among the London cows, in January, 1799.— *Pearson's Inq.*

spect, these two morbid poisons appear to differ. A cow kept by Professor Coleman at the Veterinary College, was inoculated in its teat with the matter of Cow-pox, which produced the disease in the cow. A man-servant, by milking this cow, was also affected with an extensive tumour upon his thumb: this soon acquired a livid blue colour, and was attended with a considerable degree of fever for several days, and with a rash upon his ankles and feet.

“ With the matter produced in the nipple of this cow, others were inoculated; and, from these, a series of inoculations was continued.”—*Woodville's Reports*.

In 1799, the year of the permanent establishment of Vaccine Inoculation in England, not only was it diffused through the United Kingdom, and introduced into the British army and navy, but it became extended, as has been already shewn, to the remote banks of the Tagus, the Lake of Geneva, the Danube, and the Vistula. I had the pleasure, myself, of presenting the matter of it to physicians in Leyden and Rotterdam, where it was immediately adopted. In the mean time it made considerable progress in France and other countries on the continent, and even reached the western hemisphere, being adopted by Dr. Waterhouse, in New England.

In 1800, Vaccination was introduced at Gibraltar and Minorca, whence it spread into Spain, and the isles and different shores of the Mediterranean. Before the close of this year it reached the capital of the Turkish empire.

The following extract from a testimonial of the Commander in Chief in Egypt, (now Lord Donoughmore,) affords a good testimony in favour of Vaccination :

“ Dr. Walker accompanied the Expedition, with the approbation of the Commander in Chief, to Egypt, and introduced the new practice into the army in general, which was found effectual in arresting the ravages of the Small-pox, those soldiers escaping it who submitted to his operation, and doing their duty as usual; while a few, who neglected the opportunity, were laid up.—We now experience his services in another way, he having consented to be associated with the Surgeon of the brigade of seamen on shore; and from Sir Sidney Smith finding it necessary to have the attendance of the Surgeon at a distance from the camp, the Medical Care of the whole brigade falls upon him.—Major-general Hutchinson feels a sincere pleasure in recommending Dr. Walker to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who ever takes so lively an interest in whatever renders the situation of the soldier comfortable.”

Camp, 4 miles from Alexandria, 11th of April, 1801.

In 1801, Vaccination was extensively practised in the West Indies, as well as in the northern parts of America; and in Malta, Sicily, and Naples, as well as in the northern parts of Italy. It was also introduced into Moscow and Petersburg, by the Empress Dowager of Russia.

In 1802, Vaccination was spread in the regions of Croatia, Kras-kovitz, Hungary, Macedonia, and Greece; and, through the exertions of Dr. De Carro, of Vienna, it reached also the regions of Hindoostan, by the route of Constantinople, Bagdad, and Bassora, to Bombay. This was, in its consequences, the grand triumph of Vaccination. On the 14th of June, Dr. Scott there inoculated a child, which was the source of the hundreds of thousands of inoculations since effected in India. Since then, the sun has never ceased to shine on human subjects under vaccination. While it has been progressively extended through all the countries of Europe, and been adopted by the Indians of North America, its progress in Asia has exceeded all that has happened in the other parts of the world. It was Dr. Short at Bagdad, and Mr. Milne at Bassora, who succeeded in producing the disease, and renewing and forwarding the supplies of matter along the route to Bombay. On Vaccination being established at Bombay, sufficient quantities of matter were soon obtained and forwarded to Poona, Surat, Hyderabad, Ceylon, Madras, and many other places on the coast. Frequent attempts were, at the same time, made to convey it from different places to Bengal, by means of dried matter; but all of them failed. From a native child at Madras, Dr. Anderson, on the 10th of October, inoculated a boy 13 years of age, born at Port Jackson. He was immediately embarked on board the ship *Hunter*, Captain Anderson, who from him inoculated a female child on the 22d, (thirteenth day;) from her, a Malay boy on the 2d of November; and from him Charles Norton, a healthy lad about 15 years of age, born at Port Jackson, of European parents; on whose arrival in Bengal, on the 17th, several children were immediately inoculated from him.

In the great work of humanity, the extending of vaccination to the remotest parts of the world, Charles, the late king of Spain, has distinguished himself more than all the other governors of the earth. In order effectually to convey and secure the blessings which the discovery held forth, to his subjects in the New World, he ordered an expedition to be fitted out expressly for the purpose. It sailed from Corunna, Nov. 20th, 1803, under the direction of Dr. Francis Xavier Balmis, Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and several other Members of the Faculty, carrying with them 22 children, who had never undergone the Small-pox, for the purpose of keeping up a

series of inoculations, and effectually preserving the vaccine virus during the voyage. The expedition made the first stoppage at the Canary Islands, the second at Porto Rico, and the third at the Caraccas. On leaving the province it was separated into two divisions; one sailing to South America, under the charge of the Sub-Director, Don Francis Salvani; the other, to the Havanah, and thence to Yucatan, under the Director Balmis. Here a subdivision took place; one part proceeding to Villa Harmosa, in the province of Tobasca, for the purpose of propagating vaccination in the district of Ciudad Real of Chiapa, and on to Goatemala, making a circuit of 400 leagues, through a long and rough road, comprising Oaxaca; while the rest of the expedition, which arrived without accident at Vera Cruz, traversed not only the Vice-Royalty of New Spain, but also the interior provinces, whence it was to return to Mexico, the point of re-union. Through the extensive tracts of North America to the coasts of Sonora, Sinaola, and even to the Gentiles and Neophytes of High Pimeria, the benefits of this philanthropic mission were extended. In each capital a council was instituted, composed of the principal authorities, and the most zealous members of the Faculties.

The object of the voyage being thus far accomplished, it was the next care of the Director to carry his part of the expedition from America to Asia; which voyage he performed in little more than two months, carrying with him, from New Spain, 26 children, (many of them infants,) destined to be vaccinated in succession, as before. The expedition having arrived at the Phillipines, and Dr. Balmis having concluded his commission, concerted with the Captain General the means of extending the beneficence of his sovereign to the remotest confines of Asia.

Into the most ancient empire in the world, among the people the most averse from any thing like innovation, he happily succeeded in introducing this preservative against the malady, which had heretofore been so fatal to them, both in their immensely populous cities and highly cultivated districts, and in their remote provinces.

After having propagated Vaccination at Canton, and confided the further dissemination of it to the English Physicians of the Factory at that port, Balmis returned to Macao, where he had already introduced it. He then embarked in a Portuguese vessel for Lisbon, where he arrived on the 15th of August; thus completing a voyage round the world. On his way home he succeeded in introducing Vaccination into St. Helena, where the English had, till now, for the space of more than eight years, declined the adoption of the astonishing antidote, though a discovery of their own nation.

That part of the expedition which had been destined for Peru, was shipwrecked in one of the mouths of the River de la Magdalena. But the Sub-director, the three Members of the Faculty who accompanied him, and the children, were saved, with the virus in good preservation, which they disseminated in that port, and its province, with great activity and success. Thence it was conveyed to the isthmus of Panama; and persons, properly provided, undertook the long and painful navigation of the River de la Magdalena: separating, when they reached the interior, in order to discharge their commission in the towns of Tenerife, Mompox, Ocana, Socorro, San Gil y Medellin, in the Valley of Cucuta, and in the cities of Pamplona, Giron, Tunja, Velez, and other places in the neighbourhood, until they met at Santa Fe: leaving every where suitable instructions for the Members of the Faculty; and, in the more considerable towns, the necessary regulations for the continued preservation of the Vaccine Ichor, which the Viceroy reports to have been communicated to 50,000 persons, without any unfavourable result. In March, 1805, they continued their journey in separate tracks, for the purpose of extending themselves, with greater facility and dispatch, over the remaining districts of the Vice-royalty, situated in the road of Popayan, Cuenca, and Quito, as far as Lima; and, in the August following, they reached Guay-a-quil.

On Sunday, the 7th of September, 1806, Dr. Balmis had the honour of presenting himself before the king on his return, and reporting to him the success of the philanthropic mission he had sent out. His Majesty inquired, with the liveliest interest, into all that materially related to the expedition; and learned, with the utmost satisfaction, that its result had exceeded the most sanguine expectations that had been entertained of it.

“The result of this expedition has been,” says the Madrid Gazette of October, 14th, 1806, “not merely to spread the Vaccine among all people, whether friends or enemies; among Moors, among Visayans, and among Chinese; but also to secure to posterity, in the dominions of his majesty, the perpetuity of so great a benefit, as well by means of the Central Committees that have been established, as by the discovery which Balmis made of an indigenous matter in the cows of the valley Atlixco, near the city of Puebla de los Angeles; in the neighbourhood of that of Valladolid de Machoacan, where the Adjutant Antonio Gutierrez met with it; and in the district of Calabozza, in the province of Caraccas, where Don Carlos de Pozo, Physician of the residence, found it.”

The number vaccinated, during the expedition, was no less than 230,000.

The Managers of the Institution, to the Public.

“ It would shed consolation into the bosom of every family.”

Let the affluent and exalted, who possess means of information not within reach of the poor—Let the well-informed of every description! suffer us, in behalf of our great cause, to respectfully, but most earnestly, appeal to their philanthropy. They know in their own families, or in those of their neighbours, their connexions, or friends, the truth of our animating, heart-cheering motto.

You continually witness the consolation.

You see the blooming infant, under the protecting process, undeprived of the placid countenance, the innocent sweetness, the cherub smile, the winning looks, which, beaming on the fond mother, enchant and console her in the midst of her solitudes. Through the whole of it's future life, it is secure from that direful disease, whose visit has so often entailed deformity, blindness, or irreparable infirmities, upon it's victims; when it has not, after nights and days of unutterable anguish, finally closed their eyes in death.

We earnestly, then, solicit your serious attention to these considerations.

We trust you will not fail to aid our most earnest exertions for the diffusion of the blessings of Vaccination to Hamlets the most remote; while we labour, also, for the extinction of the pestiferous Small-pox in the Metropolis.

In the Metropolis the disease yet continues to rage in the habitations of the ignorant and the prejudiced—in the Metropolis of the British Empire—the Capital of the Commercial World—in that very spot whence protection has been diffused to every region of the earth; and, which might, long since, have been freed from the desolating calamity of twelve centuries, but for the unrestrained scattering about (excess of the goodly tree of fair liberty!)—the scattering about of the destructive firebrands of variolous inoculation, by a few ignorant, obscure, and mistaken or knavish individuals, among a yet wavering and simple multitude, the miserable victims of their groundless fears.

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Woodgate, Mr. Edward, Bennett-street ...	_____	1	1	0
Woodman, Mr. Grove-lane, Camberwell .	_____	1	1	0
Wrench, Mr. J. G. Lower Thames-street .	_____	1	1	0

As the benefits of this Life-saving Association are continually diffused by every Mail from the Metropolis, it is hoped, that Benevolent Characters, wherever residing throughout the Empire, will consider the Charity as their own. They can be always unfailingly supplied with active Vaccine Matter for Inoculation by return of post, free of Expense, on addressing the Director by Letter, post paid; and thus they have the opportunity of locally experiencing and extending all its Benefits.

Subscriptions are received by all the Members of the Board of Managers; DARTON, HARVEY, and DARTON, Gracechurch Street; Mr. HUGH BEAMS, Secretary, Doctor's Commons; Dr. WALKER, 6, Bond Court, Wallbrook; Mr. A. JOHNSTONE, Agent and Collector to the Institution, No. 9, Weston Street, Pentonville; and by the following

BANKERS,

Messrs. Cobb, and Co. Lombard-street;
Messrs. Thomas Coutts, Esq. and Co. Strand;
Messrs. Hammersley's and Co. Pall Mall;
Messrs. Praeds and Co. Fleet-street.

Five Guineas, or upwards, constitutes a Life Governor; and One Guinea, or upwards, an Annual Governor of this Institution.

The Agent and Collector, who has engraved Receipts, will respectfully wait on any Person wishing to contribute, on a written communication being made to him, (Mr. Johnstone, Weston-street, Pentonville.) He will receive any subscriptions, and answer any inquiries addressed to him from the country.

Observations on Vaccination.

The formation of the Vaccine Pock is a slow, progressive work, which sufficiently distinguishes it from every appearance of what some have called *spurious* Cow-pox, or other pustule or vesicle. But it is not necessary to consider their time of formation, in order to ascertain their different characters. On puncturing the pustule of crustaceous appearance, or on pressing it with the hand, the skin over it, being so imperfect, the enclosed matter is discharged, like water from a bladder when it is punctured. To draw the matter from the true pock, it is necessary to make many punctures; the interior of it being composed of cellular substance, filled with fluid. Matter of pustule is let out, like the aqueous humour of the eye, by one puncture: of true pock, like the vitreous, only, by multiplied perforations or punctures.

The more early the Vaccine Ichor is taken, the more likely it is to prove active. It is limpid in itself; and, when unmixed with the pus, sometimes produced by the inoculation, and with other secretion or discharge of serous, lymphatic, or ichorous fluid, or of blood, produced by any accident, as rubbing, or other violence to the part, it retains its pellucidity while it continues fluid. When at length become opaque and hardened into a crust or scab, it will still produce, on being properly applied, the genuine Cow-pock, though not so certainly, or constantly, active, after thus hardening upon the body: in case of failure, it produces nothing else to be mistaken for it.

From the different modes of applying the lancet in Inoculation, some little varieties in the appearance of the pock, and some little difference in the time of the appearances, are produced.

If the Inoculation be effected by an extremely slight, superficial puncture, a small red spot is produced, which, for three or four days, will only have the appearance of the bite of some small insect. At the end of a week, there will generally be only the appearance of a small vesicle; and the pock will be a day or two later than usual in the exhibition of all its different appearances.

The pock, through all its stages, will preserve a circular form, spherical or orbicular in the beginning; but, as it acquires its full dimensions, becoming flattened, and even hollow or depressed, on its summit. At this period the pock, at its circumference, is generally considerably elevated; sometimes, even, in a small degree overhanging its basis. But it sometimes happens, that under the characteristic inflammation, the tumefied, indurated part surrounding the pock, is almost, or altogether, as much elevated as the margin of the pock, which then resembles a circular plane or depression, on the elevated, inflamed, indurated areola.

If, on application of the lancet, any considerable incision be made, the pock, in its circumference, puts on a shape corresponding with the form of the surface of the cutis, which had been denuded, or had the cuticle separated from it in the inoculation.

In the central part of the pock a slight ulceration and formation of pus takes place; so that, the continuity of cells which constitutes the structure of the pock, instead of forming a spheroidal congeries, takes on an annular form, surrounding the drop, and sometimes more deeply-seated mass, of pus in the centre, produced by the wound from the lancet, at the time of the inoculation.

Round the pock there is, from an early period, a slight appearance of inflammation, which, on the circulation being quickened, exhibits the appearance of a throbbing, synchronous with the pulsations of the arteries producing it; but which is unaccompanied with pain: and, when about the tenth day of the inoculation, the disease is at its height, this efflorescence, or erythematous inflammation, forms a distinct kind of halo or areola, which, in Europeans, is of a red or crimson tint; but which, in Blacks and people of colour, is simply of a darker hue than their own complexions.

This characteristic induration, which is always accompanied with a degree of specific fever, seems the most infallible criterion of the vaccination being complete, as it takes place whether the pock have been preserved whole, or have been ruptured during its progress; and though, after its passing away, the pock is generally converted into a firm, peculiar kind of crust or scab, of a dark brown colour, the changes of the pock beginning at its centre; yet,

———it, sometimes, happens, from the matter of the pock having been freely discharged, that the characteristic crust is of a diminished size, and of a colour less intensely dark;

——— it sometimes happens that, from violence done to the pock, this crust is altogether prevented, and ulceration takes place;

——— it sometimes happens, when the vaccine effect has passed away, (the areola disappeared,) that the pock, instead of drying and hardening into any thing like the peculiar crust or scab, has the character of some previously existing eruption determined to the part, and becomes unfirm, or of loose texture, light-coloured and of irregular form, like a portion of concreted pus, whereby the previous eruption is often carried off. By a discharge from the part at such a time, other complaints are sometimes removed, as the excessive intolerance of light with which weak-eyed children are tormented, discharges from the ears, &c.

Under all these different appearances, the characteristic inflammation having previously had place, the protection is complete.

The best manner of collecting and preserving Vaccine Ichor, is that of applying the surfaces of glasses to the punctured pock, as the matter oozes from it, and then putting the wetted surfaces together. This effectually excludes the air; and by wrapping the glasses, so attached, in paper, the light is also excluded, which might otherwise decompose the matter; *a fortiori*, then, heat most certainly destroys it; and, therefore, cannot be too carefully guarded against.

London; 21, x, 1813.

J. W.

